

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
BRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The death of the Czar will not drape Siberia in black.

VICE PRESIDENT WICKES is having trouble with another union.

A CORNCOB PIPE is not aristocratic, but it smokes a heap sweeter than one that ain't paid for.

Would Mr. Wickes agree to submit his divorce suit to the National Arbitration Commission?

YALE made \$20,000 at football last year. This brings her net hospital expenses down to about \$30,000.

We have sweatshops right in our midst.—Cincinnati Enquirer.
Great Scott! Try Jamaica ginger.

RICHARD WATSON GILDER is working upon a poem on Tamrall. This is the most unkindest cut yet.

NEW YORK coryphees protest against Lillian Russell's right to chorus girls. They ha—

The Ministerial benefits. It keeps Emperor Will from writing more poetry.

Dr. William proposes to Ir Emu the poetry business we continue to sign his name to all advices he submits.

As carelessness of the user is the divination of the manufacturer of most of the machinery used on the farm. Yet a man careful of his machinery is a joy to the hands of a man who takes good care of it is his best advertisement.

A law has just gone into force in Washington prohibiting any building over 110 feet high on business streets, or over ninety feet high on other streets. This action was taken when it was found that the upper stories of a new flat building 190 feet high could not be reached by any engine or series of ladders in the city.

Mecca was visited last year by between two hundred and fifty thousand and three hundred thousand pilgrims, a much larger number than usual, as the principal day of the pilgrimage happened to fall on a Friday; ninety thousand came by sea, of whom nearly ten thousand died of cholera, while of those who went by land, most of them from British India, fifteen thousand perished. The mortality was ten per cent. of all the pilgrims.

The traveling public owes a debt of gratitude to the Master Car Builders' Association for the work it is doing to secure fairly decent ventilation in cars. The season is now approaching when more or less of us will have to suffer with colds and pneumonia to satisfy the hog in the seat above who persists in keeping his or her window open. It is possible to sympathize with anyone who is forced to stay many hours during the winter in a modern vestibule train, with its glaring decorations and its bad atmosphere, but it is mighty hard to sit in a freezing draught from an open window. Cars ought not to be ventilated through the windows at all, except in summer.

Few people have any conception of the enormous extent to which newspaper advertising has grown in these days. Millions of dollars are invested every year in sounding the praises of various enterprises, and fortunes are made and lost in the columns of newspapers. But notwithstanding the latter statement, as the wisest men continue to advertise it is safe to say that advertising pays. Indeed, it has come to pass that business men must advertise in some way or they maintain their supremacy with difficulty. Not only is the volume of business exceedingly large, but the amount expended by individual advertisers is almost beyond belief. One patent medicine man in Boston pays the newspapers every year over \$300,000. A single firm paid \$15,000 last year for one page in one issue of a certain family paper. The largest advertising contract ever closed is believed to be one recently made by a New York daily with a large dry goods firm. The advertiser agrees to take \$70,000 worth of space in this newspaper during the year.

HERE is a new use for hypnotism that promises great things for the future: "Rockford, Ill.—In a justice court Thos. Ryan sued Edward Collins and wife, of Durand, for \$48 for clothing purchased of him last spring. The clothing was never removed from the package and the defense set up that Ryan's agent used hypnotic influence to induce Mrs. Collins to purchase. The defense won the case." This may make a complete change in all systems of doing business. Salesmen will be valued according to their hypnotic influence, and the man who cannot hypnotize any one who comes into the store will be of little value. A first-class traveling salesman will be able to stop off at an interior town and sell goods to every man, woman and child in it. Indeed, it will be a mighty poor business-man who can't sell a negligee gown to a bachelor or a plug hat to a spinster once he gets either under the spell of his eye. It will only require a few passes for an expert to convince a girl of 17 that she wants a complete smoker's outfit and a wax doll. Great are the possibilities of hypnotism in the business world.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a circular asking for information in regard to "nut grass" or "coco," a weed that is very prevalent in some parts of the South, and has extended northward. It is of sub-tropical origin, and is said to have reached the United States first at New Orleans among garden plants brought from Cuba. It resembles small forms of the orange commonly known as chufa, which often is cultivated as a food for swine, for which reason it is important that the distinction between the two plants should be clearly understood. The striking point of difference is that in the chufa all the tubers are clustered about the base of the parent plant, and except for very loose porous soils they usually are close to the surface, where they would quickly root them out, while the tubers of the nut grass are scattered along the root stock, often several inches below the surface of the ground and sometimes two to four feet or more away from the parent plant. The plan of campaign is to dig out the nut grass from underneath the ground. The plant reproduces a thousand times more from the tubers than from the nut. The secret of success is frequent stirring of ground during growing time of summer, so as to stimulate each tuber and seed to sprout, and then between midsummer and frost time to cut down every tall stem while in the flowering state at the latest, and the sooner the better.

The news from China, if unexpected, is not surprising. From the first the superior discipline and intelligence of the Japanese have given them advantages over their adversaries. Nor should the power of sympathy be overlooked. The sentiment of civilization has been favorable to the Japanese. The report of a request for the European powers to intervene for re-establishment of peace, on the basis of Korean independence, does not sound strange when made by China. But the result of the action of the great powers may lead to serious complications. There are not many who believe that Korea can maintain a state of independence. It is a very weak and remarkably unprogressive nation; it occupies a country whose seaboard is coveted by powerful nations. Russia and Britain certainly, and Germany and Italy probably, are among European powers that desire possessions on the Korean coast, and it is absurd to suppose that Japan has entered upon a spirited and costly war without hope of territorial aggrandizement. It will be strange if the European powers consent to act as mediators between China and Japan without demanding pay for their services, and the pay is likely to be in the form of Korean harbors. Japan, also, as the now dominant Oriental nation, is likely to get a slice of the Hermit Nation's territory. Something like that which has happened in Samoa may be about to happen in Korea, with, of course, the addition of Russia to the number of powers giving a guarantee of "protection and independence" to a plundered nation.

FOUND UNTOLD RICHES.

Discoverer of Diamonds in Africa—Playthings for Children.

The Cape Government of Africa is contemplating the granting of a pension to the founder of the diamond industries of Africa. He is Lennard Jacobs, and accompanying is a picture of him. When told that diamonds were thought to exist in Africa he asked what they were, whereupon he was told that if he found a stone bright and shining, like glass, which withstood the fire while his pulse beat five times or

more, he might conclude it was a diamond; while, on the other hand, if it popped in the ashes, it was a crystal, and valueless. "Why," said Lennard, "my children have many bright stones such as you speak of, and when I go home I will put them in the fire." On his return to his little farm, remembering the instructions, he placed several bright stones, which his children had collected, in the fire, but all popped with the exception of one, which seemed impervious to the heat. This was purchased by Sir Philip Woodhouse, the Governor, for \$2,000, and it still remains in his family. Jacobs, however, got but little out of the transaction. Jacobs' discovery led to the mining of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of diamonds on the dark continent.

To Protect the Frogs.

Is a frog a fish? This is the problem which the officials of the Canadian fishery department have recently had to consider. Petitions were forwarded to the department from the inhabitants of Northumberland, Ont., praying for a close season for frogs. A lucrative trade in the shipment of frogs' legs had been done in that county, but it was discovered that the very time that the frogs were spawning is one when the greatest havoc is wrought among them. Possibly a change will be made in the fishery laws so as to embrace frogs. The officers say that in their embryonic stage frogs are certainly fishes, but later on they take an amphibious character.

A Compliment.

Two old school fellows met, fifteen years after their graduation, and fell figuratively upon each other's necks.

"Well, dear old Smith!" said Green. "How glad I am to see you! What days those were! Hal hal Smith, you were the stupidest fellow in the class."

"Yes, I suppose I was."

"And here you are now! Why," (looking him over) "you haven't changed a particle!"

GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fanciful Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading May Prove Restful to Wearied Womanhood.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

NEW YORK Correspondence.

LOWLY as the public is in becoming convinced that the times are good, for hard times are chiefly caused by a general fear of calamity, there is little sign of doubt in women's gowns. Elegant and costly as ever, they show some features that hint plainly of extravagance, and they certainly are eloquent of sufficient outlay to constitute evidence that money is plentiful. In no one particular are they seemingly more wasteful than in the employment of furs. These are striped in bits or used as entire garments, but, by either method, are planned to suggest prodigality. In many cases, this is more appearance than actuality, more cry than wool; that is, than pelt; but the look of it is there to an extent that makes the fashionable promenader a starting lot. One fashionable fur adjunct, however, hints of economy. It is a cut of short jacket that ends at the waist, and at first sight makes the observer think that its lack of tails is due to the bigness of its sleeves. But after seeing others it becomes plain that these abbreviated garments are planned simply to attain novelty, without the least consideration of economy. They are parts of street costumes worn without cloaks, and are often made close fitting of Persian lamb, baby fur, or seal. Some of them end at the waist with a wide belt of the fur buckled richly with heavy silver. In such the upper sleeves are made full, and the lower sleeves are of rich wool to match the skirt of the dress.

Of this general order is the costume of the initial illustration, but the jacket

is entirely astrakhan, tight-fitting and not extending beyond the waist. It fastens beneath the buttons on the right side, and is finished with gray fur collar and cuffs. The skirt below it comes from heavy gray suiting, is nine gored and garnished about the bottom with several rows of machine stitching. It is considered especially desirable in these get-ups to have the headwear in accord with the dress, but it is not decreed that the matching must be so close that the hat cannot be worn with other rigs. In this instance the hat is of black velvet trimmed with a bow of gray-mirror velvet, buckles and two black wings.

Still another expression of this general idea comes in fur coats, tight fitting as a dress bodice, made with a tiny point front and back and cut short to the waist line at the sides. These are much in vogue. They button double-breasted from waist to bust line, and here deep revers of satin, velvet or moire turn away over the bust and shoulder. A yoke of the fur and a high, close collar of the same appear above. The sleeves are enormous, and it is admissible that they be of material to match the revers, but that almost always smacks of economy, and, as has been intimated, that will hardly do.

When it comes to shredding pelts the fur tinkers must use some such machine as do the makers of Saratoga chaps for their fancy up edgings so fine that it's a wonder they hang together. Some of them are as soft as hair as a diode's mustache, but they make dainty trimmings, and the inch widths, which are commonly the narrowest,

and it is garnished with lace and violets.

Dressmakers are confined in narrow limits when employed in costumes for deep mourning. The question of hues is, of course, settled in advance, and that is a tremendous item in woman's dress, but there is still field for the exercise of good taste, which becomes all the more apparent in the garb of grieving because its limitations are so generally known. The final sketch depicts one of the best recent examples of fashionable mourning attire, made from crepe cloth with English crepe for trimming. The skirt has double bouffants on either side of the front breadth, which is ornamented with a deep V of crepe. A plain crepe cloth belt is decorated with two dull jet buckles and fastens under the left bouquet. The bodice front has a deep crepe corselet and a pointed yoke with crepe collar fastening in back. Two rills fill the sleeves; one of crepe, the other of cloth, and the Mary Stuart bonnet is entirely of crepe, with a band of white inside for widows, and is completed by a crepe veil reaching to the skirt's hem. The toilet is lined with lusterless black silk.

Physicians deplore the use of crepe and plead for the substitution of lusterless silks, claiming that the former is a constant menace to the wearer's health, but it is still used a great deal because its texture makes it more effective as trimming than anything else of a like hue. The only way to abolish it is to supplant it with something that will fully take its place, and that seems difficult.

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A first flea has been known to live six years.

of place on far less expensive gowns. Here taste and dollars combined and their union resulted in black embroidered velvet, blue velvet and fur for materials. Black velvet gives the good skirt, which is embroidered round the bottom and between the long tabs of the bodice with jet. Blue velvet is employed for the bodice, whose deep pleated yoke of white satin is bordered with fur, the tabs being similarly edged. The bodice fastens behind, its sleeves have blue cuffs and large puffs of plain black velvet, and the standing collar is made of white satin to match the yoke. Muff and dress trimmings must match.

Since the truthful chronicle of styles must admit that sleeves are no smaller there's not much to be said as to them, for how can they become much larger? The next sketch portrays an attempted change in them that is current. As is indicated with startling plainness in the picture and in all the models of this department, the puff is to be concentrated at the elbow, leaving lower arms and shoulders bare. Whether it is to be generally adopted is as yet entirely uncertain. In this costume it gives the last touch of quaintness to an exceedingly demure get-up. Its materials are heliotrope woolen suiting, mauve velvet and mauve galleon; and its distinct features are the stiffened skirt, the yoke outlined with galleon and continuing in shoulder caps, and the long velvet tabs starting from the shoulders. Such a rig will attract many a glance on the promenade, and the contrast of advanced novelty and general air of sobriety will set folk a wondering. And who could desire to create more of a sensation than that?

The only other noticeably new sleeve is difficult of description, for, in a way, it has no armhole. There is a square cap-like epaulette that extends out from the shoulder. The sleeve is felled into the armhole at the sides and beneath, and the upper part starts from the edges of the cap. This gives an effect of extreme slope from the shoulder, and may or may not indicate that the sleeve of the last gown is to become the correct shape. Even if it does point that way, the shoulder fixings of the fourth pictured gown are evidence of the opposite sort. Here the blue broadcloth sleeves have fancy pleated velvet epaulettes edged with silk embroidery in various blue shades. A band of this forms the belt. The full round waist has fitted lining, is pleated at the waist in front, the back being plain, and is garnished with a fancy yoke of a like shade of velvet, which is bordered with the same embroidery. Haircloth stiffens the skirt, which is gored, laid in organ pipe folds at the back and lined with pale pinkrose yellow taffeta. The muff carried is of velvet, its matching the dress trimming being an effective feature of the whole.

Celluloid Smugglers in the Toils.

An extensive gang of smugglers has been unearthed at Port Huron, and 1,500 pounds of crude celluloid which had been smuggled over the river confiscated. Two of the supposed members, or accomplices, of the gang were arrested. They are Harry C. Humphrey, a diver, and Charles King, a one-armed drayman. The gang is believed to be a large one. The celluloid was in 250-pound cases. It had been brought over from Sarnia and consigned to a Chicago firm as paint.

Boy Is Painted Red and Blue.

While on his way home at Bay City the other day with two buckets of paint, one red and the other blue, Willie Butterfield, 7 years old, was set upon by a number of rascals. They stripped off his clothes, and smeared his whole body with a thick coat of the paint. The boy now lies in a critical condition. The police are searching for the lads who painted him.

Wedding Dress as a Shroud.

Katie Connor, of West Bay City, who was to have been married Thursday, laid her wedding dress on the back of a chair when she retired Wednesday night. Escaping gas suffocated her and nearly killed her companion, Nina Hammond. Katie, attired in her wedding gown, which is her shroud, is in her coffin.

Record of the Week.

The Rev. Albert Klein of Port Huron, committed suicide by hanging himself by a curtain string. Nervous prostration was the cause.

Nellie Vanderjagt, daughter of Leonard Vanderjagt, of Grand Rapids, is in a very precarious condition on account of burns received from a falling lamp.

Four masked men entered the house of Mrs. Jane McMichael, a wealthy woman who lives alone near Edwardsburg, as she was eating breakfast, gagged and bound her, ransacked the house and drove off with her horse and buggy. They found only \$2 in money. This is her second experience of the kind.

James A. Mead, a popular young business man of Grand Rapids, nephew and adopted son of the late Maj. A. B. Watson, died. He leaves a widow and a little daughter.

The little sons of Edward White and Thomas Whittall, near Grand Rapids, had a scrap, and it seems the White boy was getting the worst of it. White himself then interfered. The other father got mad, they went at each other, and it is alleged, Whittall got a kick in the rear that nearly killed him. A \$5,000 damage suit is now on in the Circuit Court, all because of a small boy's quarrel.

Mrs. Charles E. Stuart, widow of ex-Senator Stuart, died at Kalamazoo from apoplexy. Mr. Stuart was United States Senator from this State from 1853 to 1859.

A certain Sarnia woman made a cheap bustle of Yankee goods at a Port Huron store and crossed on the ferry. She swept proudly past the inspector, oblivious to the fact that her improvised bustle was dangling at her heels like the tail of a Chinese kite. The inspector touched the shoulder and asked her to come along. She strutted like a peacock till she caught sight of the bedraggled goods, then she blushed, melted and disappeared through a hole in the sidewalk.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

Adrian is to have a sixth bank, a national one.

Fontaine Masons expect to build a \$25,000 temple.

The Disciples of Christ have started a new church in Cadillac.

The Ann Arbor Railroad is about to buy 500 new freight cars.

The Eddy-Sheldon Co. is about to erect a big planing mill in Bay City.

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A Riverdale merchant was flim-fammed with some eggs from which the contents had been blown and water inserted.

Miss Cynthia Irish, who had been in charge of the Kalamazoo asylum for twenty-five years, dropped dead.

The Salvation army at Grand Rapids couldn't raise enough money to hire a big hall and hence had to forego a visit from Gen. Booth.

There was nothing mysterious about the death of Proctor Atwood, near Port Huron. A postmortem showed that he had heart disease.

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Bellair's new hoop factory, employing seventy-five men, has begun work. The Buckeye factory at Manassas has been removed to Gladstone.

John L. Miller, arrested at Oshkosh, Wis., is wanted at Flint on a charge of robbing Hermie Mathias, a poor German immigrant, of \$270.

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August Kindler, living three miles south of Sebewaing, was found dead in his house by neighbors. He had evidently committed suicide. No cause is known for the rash act.

Thos. D. Gilbert, aged 70, one of the most prominent citizens of Grand Rapids, is dead. He leaves a wife but no children to inherit his estate, which is estimated at over \$500,000. He kept out of politics, but in former years was frequently known as a gubernatorial possibility.

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L. H. Hall, a telegraph operator of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad, was instantly killed at Lakeview, the result of attempting to board a freight train moving at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. He was a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and leaves a widow.

Uncle Harvey I. Baldwin, one of Palmyra's favorite sons, recently "retired" from the office of Justice of the Peace after forty-eight years continuous service, and said he wouldn't take it again. But the Palmyra people let him rest just one term, and the "Squire" is once more in harness. A singular coincidence is found in the fact that the house Mr. Baldwin occupied and had for many years, was once the home of Tiffany, of Justice Guide fame.

About a year ago, the dry goods firm of Livingston & Bloch, of Kalamazoo, filed chattel mortgages for a large amount, naming Henry Stern as trustee. Five suits, involving claims of about \$8,000, growing out of this transaction, are to be tried in the United States Court. In the initial suit it is claimed that before the mortgages, Livingston & Bloch shipped a large quantity of goods to fictitious addresses throughout the State, and that these goods were received by near relatives or friends of the firm, and were never paid for.

John Lee, of Eckford, who has been burglarized twice within a few weeks and robbed of considerable property, is again the victim of a mysterious plot. A man representing himself as a private detective called upon him and induced him to accompany him to Marshall for the purpose of having his fortune told. A descendant of the witch of Endor told Mr. Lee that he would again be burglarized, and the next time blood would flow. What the witch and detective are after remains to be seen.

Chicago commission houses must be a nice lot if several recent stories are true. One of the papers in the fruit belt told of two apple-growers near Fennville who sent part of their product to a Chicago house. One of them received thirty-eight cents for some sixty barrels, and the other fifty cents for thirty-five barrels. And now comes a story from the Menominee County Journal to the effect that a man in that county sent a quantity of wool to a commission house in Chicago, and since then has heard nothing from it or received no pay for it. Although he has written to them several times about the matter, he cannot even get the wool back.

Two would-be schoolmasters in Antioch Township, near Cadillac, have lost all their faith in human nature. One started in the first morning with chapel exercises, but was surprised to notice that no one joined in. Looking up from his prayers, he saw that two boys were playing penny-ante in a corner of the room, another was smoking a corn-cob pipe. Before he had time to expostulate a girl of 16 came to the desk, tipped out a terrible oath, and pointing to the pedagogue exclaimed: "Boys, what do you think of that?" The young man walked fifteen miles to get home that day. His successor stayed two days and left.

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Four hunters were killed last week by careless sportsmen, mistaking them for deer. The railroad ticket agents say there are to-day over 3,000 hunters and nearly as many dogs slaughtering the deer in the lower peninsula.

Battle Creek people feel prouder than ever before. Some one has been looking the town over and announces that although in population it ranks eighth in the list of Michigan cities, still it possesses the largest printing office in the State, the largest manufactory for traction engines and threshing machines in America, and the largest Advertiser in the world.

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Bread is selling in Inlay City for three cents per loaf, or two for five.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Uncle Sam is getting forehanded. Now it appears that we need a royal ship where vessels can be sent after war.

Sarah Grand complains that she "only got \$854 for 'The Heavenly Twins.'" In these hard times the owners of twins would think that a pretty good bid.

We must ourselves ascend it. We would lift others, and in this very upward climbing we are taking the first and most essential step in social improvement.

Mrs. Lieberman, of New York, had three fires and collected insurance twice, and when she was arrested she was in the company of two men, each one of whom is under bail for arson; probably both old flames of hers.

The very fact of seeing a predominant evil lays a special obligation on the one who deserves it to see to it that he himself is wholly blameless in the matter. This self-purification is the primary element in the purification of society.

It must be with wondrous thankfulness that fond mothers read of the grand work science is doing for the lives of the little ones. Diphtheria and croup are words of awful significance in the maternal mind. And now science brings the grateful news that successful treatment has been discovered for both the dreadful ailments. What does the fame of generals and potentates amount to compared with the researches of scientists who find the means of saving precious lives?

Nature never gives to a living thing capacities not particularly meant for its benefit and use. If nature gives to us capacities to believe that we have a Creator whom we never saw, of whom we have no direct proof, who is kind and good and tender beyond all we know of kindness and goodness and tenderness on earth, it is because the endowment of capacities to conceive such a being must be for our benefit and use; it would not be for our benefit and use if it were a lie.

There used to be one marriage law for whites and another for colored folk in Delaware, and perhaps there is still, for Delaware changes slowly, and her constitution still contains the words "free white male," or their equivalent. Marriage licenses were required of whites, and a curious bond for the maintenance of the children that might come of the union, but nothing of the kind was required of slaves, and for years after the abolition of slavery colored folk married without a license.

The petrified forests of Arizona are at least 2,000 acres in extent. They are described as resembling "an immense logging camp, with huge trunks thrown about." The largest of these trunks are ten feet in diameter, and, where they have been broken by the action of the weather or by human agency, they form "a mosaic of carnelian, agate, jasper, topaz, onyx and amethyst." Much of the petrified wood is shipped away, to be powdered as a substitute for emery, and the preservation of these unique forests by the Government is called for.

Every function has its own proper sphere and natural limit, and can do its best work only within that sphere and those limits. Nothing is gained, but much lost, by encroachment. Whether we have but a minute, a day, a week, or a month given us for decision, the mind will act more vigorously, more successfully if it is compelled to finish its own work in its own time. Even though no light seems to be shed upon the subject, and when the time for action has arrived, it is better to act than to delay. The mistakes thus made will be the best lessons for the future, and the mind will thus be trained to greater swiftness and vigilance.

"Why did he die?" as howled dolefully in one of Boucicault's plays, has become a comic type of the wall of bereavement; but in the case of the czar, it is only a legitimate inquiry. Did he die because he had a cancer, or because of the ordinary results of Bright's disease? As the cause was evidently sufficient, whatever it was, curiosity may be regarded as superfluous. And yet it is of great interest with regard to remaining members of the same family. If cancer is to be added to the other ills of life that a czar has to face, a czar maybe would like to know it, and as they have had a post-mortem, Dr. Lenden can tell. But it is announced that the results of the post-mortem will not be made public. It might not be pleasant all around to make it certain that cancer is an heirloom in the royal family; but if they have certain evidence that there is no cancer, that ought to be pleasant. Perhaps, therefore, the decision against publicity means that they have found cancer.

D. D. Miller, a retired Ashland (Ohio) merchant and railroad projector, died on his farm recently and left \$500 in order to secure Ingersoll to preach his funeral sermon. This is money thrown away. All that Mr. Ingersoll has to say on this subject he has said already. He has already declared that after death he is not certain whether he shall find "a closed wall or an open door." So far as is known he has had no additional information since he made that declaration. His views were clearly set forth on the occasion of his brother's death. He has not gone any deeper into the subject since that time. He has no more authoritative information about the other world now than he had then, and he never will have any more. As a matter of economy, therefore, it would have been much more sensible if the late Mr. Miller had spent 5 cents for the little pamphlet which contains Mr. Ingersoll's views and had called it up on his barn where all passers-by could read it, or had it posted up in the room where his corpse was resting so that his friends could see it, and give him the \$500 to his heirs, who would have made as good a use of it as Mr. Ingersoll. The late Mr. Miller was not a thrifty or a sensible farmer.

The failure of one man is the opportunity of another. Desperation is sometimes as powerful and inspired as genius. What appears to be calamities are often the sources of fortune. Dress does not make a man, but it often makes a successful one.

Begin the day well by rising early. The universal experience of the wisest men of all ages is in favor of the habit of getting up early in the morning. The practice is closely connected with length of life. It is also closely connected with happiness and activity of life.

In the long run a great body of men and women is improved less by general outcry against its collective character, less than by the inculcation of broader views, higher motives and sounder habits of judgment, in such a form as touches each man and woman individually.

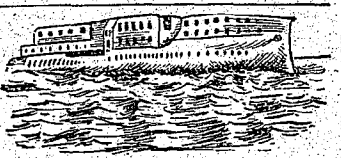
The every-day cares and duties which men call drudgery are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration, and its hands a regular motion; and when they cease to hang upon the wheels, the pendulum no longer swings, the hands no longer move, the clock stands still.

The man who, commencing with little or nothing, has resolved to rise must also resolve to sacrifice nothing to appearance. He cannot gain one true friend or obtain any popularity that will be really useful to him in his efforts to achieve independence by endeavoring to seem to have that which he has not.

Miss Agnes Jones, of Oklahoma, is "the fittest," and that's how it happens that she survives. She was a better shot than Sam Bartlett, though he, being fourteen years older, must have had more experience. She was not only a better shot in the sense of accuracy, but also in that of readiness. Seeing that the case had to be settled in that way, Agnes fired without loss of time, and when Sam at last fired the case had gone against him. Agnes, it appears, had a homestead in the Cherokee Strip and a house on it, and she locked up and went away, just as the Dusants did, and Sam came along while she was away and occupied her house. Upon her return he brutally refused to leave. Ordinarily this would have been a case of the woman victim and the arrogant, brutal, domineering man. But Agnes knew the law, and fired promptly. In presence of this new kind of woman man will be improved by having his attention called to the wisdom of being fair to women as well as to other men.

FRANCE'S LATEST WAR VESSEL.

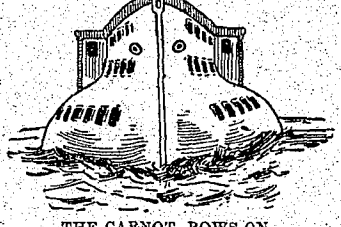
The Carnot, a Unique Work of Military Naval Construction. The Carnot, a new armored vessel for the French navy, has just been launched at Toulon. The ship was built on the plans of M. de Saglio, director of naval construction, and the late President Carnot fastened the first bolt. It



THE CARNOT'S BROADSIDE.

was to have been called the Lazare Carnot, after his great-grandfather. The hull of the Carnot is composed of two parallel walls, dovetailed into each other without a break as far up as the armored plate. The double hull is divided lengthwise by seven partitions; it has five longitudinal bulkheads and eighteen transverse bulkheads. There are three decks, the armored deck, the gun deck, and the main deck. The armored hurricane deck is constructed of a double thickness of sheet iron four-tenths of an inch thick, and covered with armor three inches thick. The length of the vessel between perpendiculars is 304 feet; its breadth 66 feet. The armament of the Carnot will consist of two 12-inch guns in the forward and central turrets of the vessel, two turrets for the 10½-inch guns, eight

turrets, four on either side, for the 5½-inch long-range guns, and six rapid-fire guns on the upper decks. The turrets are protected by armor 16 inches thick. The exterior armor will rest on a backing of teak 11 inches thick and will be 17 inches thick. She is expected to make 17 knots an hour. She will have two vertical triple-expansion engines, with a maximum of 15,000 horse power. Steam will be generated by 22 cylindrical boilers, with double grates, on the Lagrange and d'Allest system, registering 33 pounds. The total cost of the vessel will be a little over 21,000,000 francs.



THE CARNOT, ROWS ON.

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A Name to Confuse By.

"Thomas Frantslitzerskyepfund-erknickelleppay" was written on a card which an anachronistic-looking individual handed to Justice Kane. "Looks like an alphabetical riot," ventured his Honor uncertainly. "Neln, neln, das ist mein name; I have you some business mit," was the reply. Judge Kane warmly assured his visitor that the clerk would attend his slightest wish, and hastily left the room.

Disgruntled Germans.

Great discontent is shown in Germany at the large number of pensioned officers in the army. Since the present emperor ascended the throne in 1888 4,000 have been forced to resign.

Sensible.

It has been proposed that stations be erected in convenient localities in cities and large towns where physicians may go to be thoroughly disinfected immediately after they have visited a case of infectious disease and before paying any further visits.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.



Justice David I. Brewer.

The most dignified of all our Government institutions is the Supreme Court, which holds its sessions in Washington. It is composed of elderly men who are very solemn and never in a hurry, and who are slow in their various proceedings as they can very well be. The court's business, indeed, is several years behind, and there seems no likelihood that it will ever manage to catch up to the present. Each justice receives a salary of \$10,000 a year, but still their job can't be exactly called an easy one. They are in court six days in the week for four hours, and the outside preparation of their opinions requires an immense expenditure of time.

The court assembles each day at noon, and after putting on its black silk robes marches in procession into the courtroom. There is a theatrical touch to the entrance. The black-robed figures glide mysteriously behind the pillars, and then, as though at a prompter's signal, appear at the spaces between the pillars and move to their places. These places are fixed, and if you know the order which is invariably followed in assigning them you can answer without hesitation any question as to the chronological order of the associate justices. The chief justice, of course, sits in the middle.

When the justices enter the court crier raps three times and says in a sing-song tone: "Oyez, oyez, oyez! All persons having business before the honorable the Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give attention, as the court is about to assemble. God bless the United States and this honorable court!"

When the gavel first falls all those within the bar of justice rise and remain standing until the justices, at a signal from the chief justice, take their seats. As they sit down they bow to the attorney general and the members of the bar.

The black robes which it has become the custom for the judges to wear—though why no one knows, for there is no law on the subject—have been made by one woman for the last fifty years. They cost the enormous price of \$100. The justice wears his robe only when the Supreme Court, as a body, is participating in some official ceremony. He may go gowned to a funeral, if it is an official funeral. He wears it at the inauguration of a President, but ordinarily he puts it on in the morning and takes it off in the evening at dusk. He does not wear it even in the consulting room; so there is very little wear and tear on it, and one robe will outwear several suits of clothing.

Serving in the Supreme Court seems conducive to longevity. Several justices have had terms of over thirty years. The oldest now on the bench is Mr. Field, who has already served 31 years, and hopes to make it 34, which will equal Chief Justice Marshall's term, the longest on record.

LIVE LIKE BEASTS.

sort to any device to get a dead or dying man off their hands without expense.

But it is not so much their aboriginal ideas touching the deities of life, their filth and their bestial habits which have made these wretched people more and more abominable in the eyes of communities on which they have been implanted like social ulcers. In these respects, it is true, the Digger Indians would figure to advantage by comparison. But it is their criminal propensities, their murderous savagery, which have been steadily growing, until they have seriously

raised a question as to the possibility of forever eradicating their presence in the region. During the past eighteen months there has been an average of a murder a week, while of murderous assaults with deadly weapons many of which terminated fatally, the average has been two or three a week. And yet, during all that time, there have been only two convictions of murder in the first degree, and neither of these was a Pole, a Slav or an Italian. There is no longer any hope in police protection. The officers of the law, in fact, have been literally paralyzed by the rising tide of murder which has swept over the region. Tens of thousands of dollars and weeks and months of time have been spent in efforts to bring just a few of these red-handed butchers to justice, and yet not in two years has one of them been hanged. It is true that a few have been lodged in the penitentiary, the notorious Muzga gang of Italian assassins being a conspicuous instance of last year's work. But where ten are caught and punished, nine are never even apprehended. While probably there is no regular organization of murderers, like the Mollie Maguires, the Mollies themselves never worked more zealously or more cunningly to conceal their murders and suppress all evidences of their crimes.

"Tote" Not a Negro Word. In nothing is the student of American folk-lore so liable to error as in assigning geographical limits to a word or phrase. The English local dialects were pretty thoroughly mixed. One gained a little more dominance in one place, another in another, but a stray provincial term is prone to turn up in places the most unexpected. "Tote" has long been regarded as a word of African origin, confined to certain regions where negroes abound. A few years ago Mr. C. A. Stephens, in a story, mentioned an "old tote road" in Maine. I wrote to inquire, and he told me that certain old portage roads, now abandoned, bore that name.

I find the word used in a "Remonstrance" from the people of Gloucester County, Va., preserved in the Public Record Office in London. This paper bears date 1611, and there were four times as many white bond servants as negroes in Virginia. "Tote" appears to have been a well-understood English word in the seventeenth century. It meant then, as now, to bear. Barlesque writers who represent a negro as "toting a horse to water" betray their ignorance. In Virginia English the negro "carries" the horse to water by making the horse "tote" him.—The Century.

Single Eyeglasses Prohibited. Single eyeglasses are prohibited in the German army. Even if a soldier has one good eye, yet needs glasses, he must perforce cover both eyes with them.

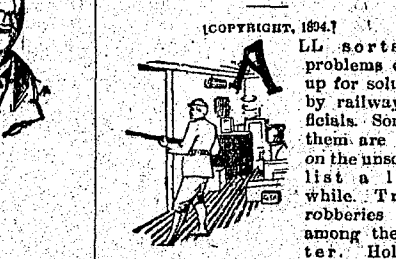
Slaves at a Meal in the Pennsylvania Mining District.

most beyond belief. A dozen men and women are packed promiscuously into one room barely large enough for two to live in with decency. The meals are served in an ordinary wash tub or dishpan, into which the boarders plunge their hands and their spoons, conveying their food to their mouths without the intervention of plates or knives and forks. Babies and dishes are all washed in the same water. When sickness falls on one of the poor wretches and he seems likely to die he is lifted from his bed and carried out of doors to breathe his last, in order that the living may not have the bother of a dead man around, or incur the expense of a funeral. It is but fair to say that in this respect of treatment of the dead and living there is a distinct difference between the Italians and the Slavs, great to the advantage of the former. The Italians will spend the last cent to pay for a doctor's attendance on a sick relative or to secure a decent burial. The Slavs will re-

TRAIN ROBBERIES.

The Government Will Soon Raid the Land of These Pests.

What Depew Says About It—Why Train Robbing Is Quite Different From What It Was in Old Road Agent Days.



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LL sorts of problems come up for solution by railway officials. Some of them are kept on the unsolved list a long while. Train robberies are among the latter. Holding up an express has actually become an organized industry, and he, who can point a way out of the difficulty thus presented will be a public benefactor in the loftiest significance of the term.

It is an error to imagine that dime novel tactics are in vogue among these century and knights of the road. How exciting the actual process of exploitation may seem to the enterprising itself is always planned and executed in the coolest and most business like manner. The recent half dozen robberies in different parts of the country were in course of preparation at least six weeks before the consummation. Nor do the robbers organize themselves into a brigand band after the fashion of the interesting gentry into whose hands Gil Blas was so hapless as to fall. On the contrary train robbers scatter in all directions after the accomplishment of a successful hold-up, and as the territory is inhabited by the enterprise in which they operate dare not acknowledge any acquaintance with them detection has in every case proven very difficult. Not infrequently the robbers have put up good-sized sums on the principle of throwing a spear to catch a herring, and when it is remembered that treasure laden trains are continually flying up and down across the wilds of our continent, the magnitude of the field of operations becomes manifest.

Now, how is this new danger to be dealt with? It is a puzzle, many of the officials. It has been suggested that the government man the well stored trains with troops, ready to shoot down anyone who presents himself suspiciously in the vicinity of the tracks. But this expedient has its drawbacks. If the train men are enough armed and equipped as they usually are, who can be sure that troops will be? Moreover even the United States affords no guarantee against the adoption of a stratagem whereby the mere brute force of guns and brass can be outwitted. Another suggestion is to equip the treasure cars with electrical devices similar to those now in general use among banks, whereby safes and vaults are rendered practically impregnable. The records of the patent office are filled with evidences of efforts to solve the problem, but the inventions so protected are not as yet in general use. Again it is suggested that there is no adequate settling of responsibility for train robberies. There is no practicable method now of holding anyone responsible except in cases of government funds. In the olden times, when stages on west were the main arteries of commerce, highwaymen, the companies exhausted all their official ingenuity in efforts to outwit road agents, but to no purpose. Finally, the plan of discharging the stage driver was hit upon. No matter who was to blame for the holding up of a stage the driver of the vehicle was invariably provided with a successor in cases of robbery. From the adoption of that method, very few highway robberies were recorded. In the same way, it is pointed out that government treasure is very rarely the spoil of the train robber. Yet the government the United States is perpetually sending heavy shipments of gold across the continent. A really historic shipment was that of twenty million dollars in gold which the treasury department sent clear across the country from San Francisco to New York. The bullion traversed the wildest regions and of course the usual precautions against spoliation were adopted. The money came unmolested to its destination. Of course, armed men, with orders to shoot, were continually on the cars. The stakes were of the strongest and most dangerous kind—to train robbers. And above all, the officials of the secret service were held personally responsible for the safe arrival of that train.

But the great objection to precautions of this kind, with reference to the railroads themselves, is the opposition of certain members of congress. It is asserted that since the government must do so much for the railroads it ought to assume control over them altogether. And there are certain magnates among the railroad men themselves who do not particularly relish the idea of governmental protection for their treasure. Wherever such protection is afforded, it is immediately followed by legislation on the part of congress which, according to railroad men, is prejudicial to railroad interests. It follows, therefore, that government protection has not met with the favor one might have expected.

"Train robbers" exclaimed Chauncey M. Depew, when the subject was brought to the attention of that genial and brilliantly resourceful railroadier, "oh, they trouble us very little. I am speaking, you must understand, from the point of view of the New York Central railroad. That corporation, as all the world knows, has the most superb railroad equipment ever devised by the ingenuity of man. Its cars are marvels of mechanical genius and its operations are so well contrived with a view to the safety of its passengers and freight that risk and danger are practically eliminated from its vocabulary. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the price of this condition of affairs is that we are always ready to welcome any good idea in this train robbing matter. I think the capacity of the men who run the trains has much to do with it. The engineers, conductors and brakemen on the New York Central railroad are among the most intelligent people in this country. No train robbers living could get the best of them. At the same time it is necessary to cooperate with their intelligence, so to speak, by adopting all reasonable precautions, and that we do. It is in the west, where wild districts have to be traversed, that the dangerous robber is encountered."

"How is it to be dealt with?" "By making train robbery as dangerous as leaping from a precipice. Armed men should be on every train that runs through a threatening region, and the first intimation of dan-

ger should be the signal for a deadly volley. Public sentiment is already back of anyone who defends property, and a few hot arguments from a Winchester will send train robbers where they can do very little further mischief. Another desirable thing is the adoption of campaign methods by the government similar to those now employed in ferreting out counterfeiters. We have in this country the best detective skill in the world. The records of the police departments show this. Before very long the train robbing gentry could be run to the earth, precisely as the moonshiners and shovers of the queer are so cleverly hunted down. Train robbing is practically a new phenomenon, for although we have had robbers of this class among us since trains first began to travel, they have not operated so daringly and systematically as at present. But a determined effort, accompanied by thorough study of so perfect a system as that of the New York Central railroad, will soon rid us of the evil."

"What of mechanical contrivances and the various patent devices for outwitting the robbers?" "They are very well in their way, but no mechanical contrivance can ever be an effective substitute for human ingenuity. The time will soon come when these robbers will be things of the past, almost assuming that the public mind is properly aroused to a perception of the evil. There is no telling where this matter may stop, if not adequately dealt with now and nipped in the bud, as it were."

And the great Depew turned to his piled up desk and went cheerfully about his business. It is noteworthy in this connection, that the pay trains of the great railroads, which at times are as heavily freighted with money and gold as the station at stated and well known intervals, are rarely attacked. There have been some exciting episodes, however, when the cars have been attacked, but not often have the would-be robbers made away with the precious freight they were after. The Pennsylvania railroad has taken the most elaborate precautions against any attempt at a hold-up, and he must be a bold robber indeed who would make an attempt of the sort. Not long ago one robber was killed in the Keystone state and several others were sent to prison for long terms.

The difficulty with the roads in the far west is that they are as a rule too poor or affect to be, to deal with the matter at all adequately. Many of them are in receivers' hands and in some cases they cannot command the best railroad talent, and, therefore, the very men who could devise a plan of campaign against robbery are in the service of eastern roads. Moreover, the stockholders and even the directors, in some cases, are eastern men, not on the spot, and therefore unable to deal with the matter from personal knowledge. It is important to note, however, that the United States government is planning what promises to be a most effective crusade against train robbing. Chief of the secret service, has set about gathering, through his subordinates, a full set of reports upon the whereabouts and haunts of all train robbers, or those suspected of being implicated in these expeditions. A very careful watch will be maintained upon movements of a suspicious character, and by a thorough system of timing of the campaign, holding up a train will become even more risky than counterfeiting, smuggling or moonshining.

HORRIBLE TORTURES.

Methods Cruel to Which Chinese Prisoners Are Subjected.

If the war between the Chinese and Japanese should result in the success of the latter it is not unlikely that a few reforms in China's government may follow, as the Japanese are rapidly taking a front rank among the educated and enlightened nations. One of the first results of such enforced civilization would probably be the abolition of the Chinese system of torture. The punishments now imposed on the Mongolian criminal or culprit in China by Chinamen exceed in cruelty, not to say barbarity, those of any other civilized nation. The fact that such cruelties are often inflicted for insignificant crimes, or perhaps merely to gratify the malice or whim of a capricious mandarin, makes them doubly heinous. Modes of torture and punishment in the celestial empire are of two kinds—legal and illegal. The latter are frequently practiced by magistrates and

jailers—by magistrates for the purpose of eliciting confession of guilt, and by jailers in order to extort money from the prisoners. The methods of illegal torture are numerous, and the pain caused by them is often excruciating. Many of them receive their specific names from the implement or apparatus employed in the infliction of the torture.

In the form known as the "cage" punishment the offender is placed in a cage, his head protruding through an opening in the top, and the cage is so adjusted as to allow the tips of his toes only to touch the ground. The victim is either obliged to stand thus or be hung by the neck if he attempts to change his position. To stand long on tiptoe is almost impossible, and the wretched offender is thus made to suffer intense pain. Persons are known to have been placed in such a cage in a public place and kept there until death has come to their relief.

The "snake" punishment consists in twining around the body of the victim snake-like coils made of some malleable metal, in use so arranged that the arms of the prisoner are thrust into one set. After these are adjusted boiling water is poured into them through the mouths of the serpents, causing the flesh of the victim to burn and blister in a horrible manner. This mode of punishment is almost exclusively used on state prisoners. In the suspending punishment the prisoner is either suspended on a horizontal bar by one hand and one foot or else by the hands tied together at the back, and also the feet. In either of these positions the pain, when the torture is long continued, is so great that the victim loses consciousness. Both hands and the feet are frequently dislocated in this manner.

The form of torture known as finger-squeezing is usually employed by magistrates to extort confessions. The fingers on each hand of the prisoner are fixed between rods so arranged that by pulling a cord the fingers are squeezed between them. The more the cord is pulled the tighter the fingers are squeezed. So dreadful is the pain caused by this torture that after a short time almost invariably the prisoner is willing to confess almost anything his accuser desires.

There are almost numberless other tortures of different degrees of barbarity and ingenious cruelty, but the foregoing are those in daily public use.

Tuition in England. Of over 5,000,000 children in elementary schools in England only \$80,000 pay for their schooling, and of these 500,000 pay no more than a penny a week, according to a recent official statement. Of the "voluntary schools," in which the whole or part of the tuition is paid by the parents, 5,000 receive from 10 to 20 shillings a head for the children in attendance, 4,000 between 5 and 10 shillings and 5,000 under 5 shillings.

His Systems.

A recent applicant before the Medical Examining Board of Texas was asked:

"What is histology?" "Histology is the history of medicine."

"What system of medicine do you practice?" "The Vanderbilt and St. Louis system."

"What is the homeopathic system, as you call it?" "Sweatin' the patient."

Queen Transfer Companies. Transfer companies in England are ready to pay for all the baggage they smash.

A Double Diamond Heart Set with pearls; with one pearl drooping from it, makes a most dainty brooch.

Mexican Humming Birds' Eggs. Immediately after being hatched it is possible to place four living Mexican humming birds in an ordinary thimble. At maturity a dozen of them may be put in a teaspoon. The eggs are about twice the size of pinheads.

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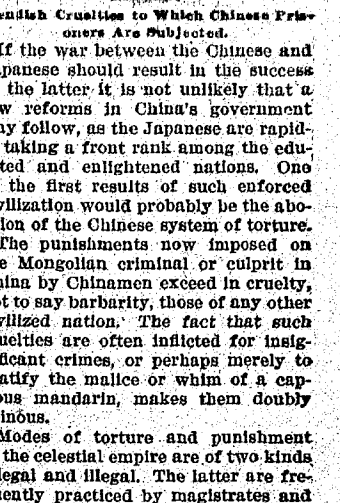
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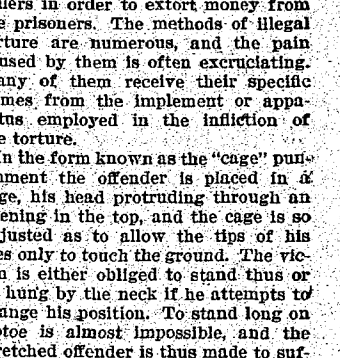
THE SQUEEZING METHOD.



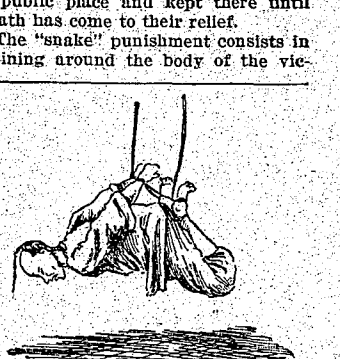
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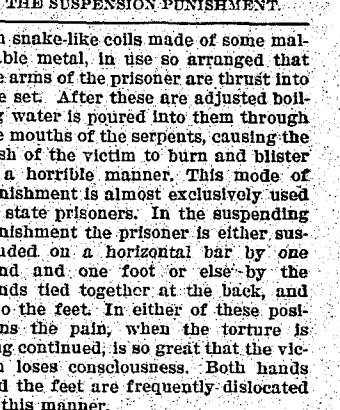
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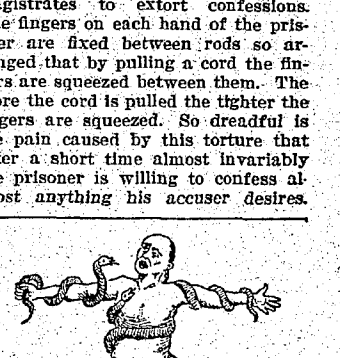
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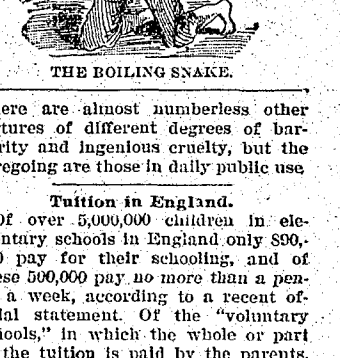
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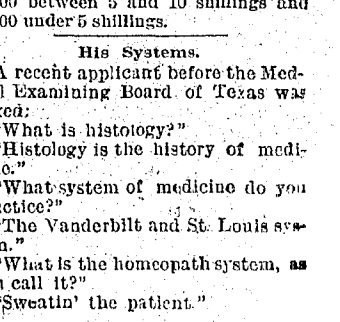
THE BOILING SNAKE.



THE BOILING SNAKE.



THE BOILING SNAKE.



THE BOILING SNAKE.



The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.
THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Eleven States foot up 1,100,000 Republican majority. The rest of them roll it away up above 2,000,000.

The recent election was too much for the Northern Populists, published at Petoskey, and it has given up the ghost.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

The Bay county democrats have thrown up the sponge. All the petitions for recount were withdrawn and the republican candidates declared elected.

President Harrison during his administration paid off \$244,816,890 of the national debt. How much has Cleveland paid thus far?—*Inter-Ocean.*

The West Branch *Herald-Times* don't propose to lose any time in announcing its favorite candidate for congress in 1896, and presents the name of M. H. French.

The Republicans carried every county in Michigan, which is surprising. They also carried every county in New Jersey, which is almost bewildering.—*Globe-Democrat.*

The only trouble about another \$50,000,000 bond issue is that a Republican administration will be called upon to pay every dollar of it, but they will do it.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The Postoffice Department has ordered the destruction of 400,000,000 non-sticking postage stamps. They are in the same condition as the party. No amount of licking made them stick.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The spraining of an ankle by the President was a small affair. His brain was sprained a year ago, and the recent dislocation of the backbone of the party makes a sprained ankle a trivial affair.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The official canvass of New York gives Morton, Republican, a plurality of 153,738 over Hill, Democrat, for Governor, in that state. Hill only carried two counties in the state, New York and Schoharie, the first by 3,707 and the latter by 559.

In Hartwick township, Oneida county, there are two postmasters claiming to be democrats. But one democratic vote was cast there and both claim to have cast it. It will take a second Solomon to decide which one bolted the ticket.

Thomas Duane English, author of "Ben Bolt," who was a candidate for Congress on the democratic ticket in New Jersey, was hopelessly left. Every county in the State went republican. The idea of 48,000 Republican majority in New Jersey makes 800-volt shivers run down the Democratic spine.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Commander-in-Chief T. G. Lawler, of the G. A. R. and his adjutant general, C. C. Jones, presented to the president's private secretary, Mr. Thurber, on last Wednesday, the resolutions adopted by the national encampment at Pittsburgh, protesting against the discharge of veterans of the late war from government positions.

If the North Carolina Republicans had stood squarely by their party without dickerings with the populists they might have won both United States Senators instead of one. Better none than the surrender of a grain of Republican honor and honesty.—*Globe-Democrat.*

An enterprising museum manager has offered Donovan, the only Donovan of Michigan, \$500 for one week of his time in his museum in Detroit. This affords Donovan an opportunity to get a little metropolitan experience before settling down for the winter, and at the same time secure some pocket money for the holidays.—*Det. Journal.*

For the Supreme Bench.
The republican convention to nominate the successor to Associate Justice John W. McGrath, will be held in Detroit, February 21st, and the republican there named will be elected.

There are several candidates in the field, and they are able and worthy men, but among them all our choice is most decidedly in favor of Hon. H. H. Hatch, of Bay City, as the most available for the republican leadership in the spring campaign.

Mr. Hatch needs no endorsement at our hands as a republican, as a lawyer, or as a broad and liberal man. His life has been filled with honorable achievement. His acquaintance and influence extends far beyond the state, and we believe no mistake will be made in his nomination, which is equivalent to election.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS CRAWFORD CO. MICHIGAN, OCTOBER SESSION, 1894.

Moved by Sup. I. H. Richardson, that the report of the Committee on Equalization be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. I. H. Richardson, that we now proceed to an informal ballot to the election of a Superintendent of the Poor, and that the Clerk and Chairman act as tellers. Motion carried.

Whole number of votes cast 9, of which Charles P. Robinson received 6 and E. P. Forbes 3.

On motion of Sup. Hickey the informal ballot was declared formal and Charles P. Robinson was declared duly elected.

Moved by Sup. Hickey that we now proceed by an informal ballot to the election of a County School Examiner. Motion carried.

Whole number of votes cast 9, of which Mrs. Isabel Cobb received 6 and L. W. Ostrander 3.

On motion of Sup. I. H. Richardson the informal ballot was declared formal and Mrs. Isabel Cobb declared elected.

Sup. Hickey gave notice that he would move for a final adjournment on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Moved by Sup. Neiderer that we adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Motion carried.

MORNING SESSION, OCT. 19th 1894.

Sup. E. P. Richardson in the chair. Roll called. Full Board present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Moved by Sup. I. H. Richardson, that the petition from South Branch, be referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges and that they report at 1 o'clock p. m. Motion carried.

Moved by I. H. Richardson that the bill of John Hanna for \$10.00 and the bill of P. E. Johnson, for \$11.50 as charged, be allowed as recommended by the committee on Claims and Accounts. Motion carried.

Grayling, Oct. 19th, 1894.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors—Your committee on Claims and Accounts would respectfully submit the following report, and do hereby recommend that the several amounts scheduled herein be allowed. Also that the Clerk of this Board be authorized to draw orders for the same.

No. Party Services Sub. Allowed.
P. E. Johnson, Sheriff, 10.00 11.50
John Hanna, Dep. Clerk, 10.00 10.00

The request of Wright Havens for an allowance of \$100.00 for extra work as County Treasurer and the bill of D. McCormick, sheriff, of \$248.45, and the bill of John E. Simonsen, Atty., of \$223.95, are referred to the Board without any recommendation.

P. M. HOYT, } Com.
J. J. HICKIN, }
WILSON HICKEY, }

Moved by Sup. Neiderer that the report of the committee on Claims and Accounts be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Neiderer that the request of Wright Havens be rejected. Yeas and Nays called for. Yeas—

Beaver Creek, South Branch, Grove, Ball, Blaine and Maple Forest. Nays, Grayling and Center Plains.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Neiderer that the bill of D. McCormick, for \$248.45 be allowed at \$223.95. Yeas and Nays called—yeas, Ball, Grove, Grayling, Blaine, Maple Forest, Frederic, Beaver Creek and South Branch. Nays, Center Plains.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the bill of J. E. Simonsen for \$223.95 be allowed at \$123.95. Yeas and Nays called—Yeas, Ball, Grove, Grayling, Maple Forest and South Branch. Nays, Blaine, Beaver Creek and Center Plains.

Motion carried.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors—Your committee on Finance submit the following as their report:—

Resolved, That there be raised up on the taxable property of Crawford County according to this year's assessment roll, the sum of \$10,000.00 to defray expenses of said county for the ensuing year.

JOHN LEECE, }
J. M. FRANCIS, } Com.
WILSON HICKEY, }

Moved by Sup. I. H. Richardson that the report of the committee on Finance be accepted and adopted.—

Yeas and Nays called. Yeas, Ball, Grove, Grayling, Maple Forest, South Branch and Center Plains. Nays, Blaine and Beaver Creek.

Motion carried.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors.—Your Committee on Finance recommend that the report of the Superintendents of the Poor be referred back for correction and they finish their report by the 1st day of November.

JUDSON M. FRANCIS, } Com.
WILSON HICKEY, }
JOHN LEECE, }

Moved by Supervisor Neiderer that the report of the Committee on Finance be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

GRAYLING, OCT. 12th, 1894.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of the County of Crawford, State of Michigan.

Gentlemen:—Your special committee on Rejected Taxes, respectfully

report that we have examined the rejected taxes from the Aud. General, for the year 1894. We have prepared a copy of the same for each of the several Supervisors. In the account between the County and the State, the amount of \$297.45 is to be charged to the county. In the account between the townships and county, the following amounts are to be charged to the respective townships.

Beaver Creek,	\$ 2.82
South Branch,	4.85
Blaine,	8.13
Ball,	26.67
Center Plains,	4.51
Grove,	30.90
Maple Forest,	27.00
Fredric,	101.33
Grayling,	129.87

We recommend that the several Supervisors be authorized to spread upon their assessment rolls the above State Amounts, for rejected taxes. We further recommend that the Clerk furnish a copy to the County Treasurer and said entries shall be made immediately.

I. H. RICHARDSON, }
JOHN J. NIEDERER, } Com.
JOHN J. HIGGINS, }

Moved by Supervisor Annis that the report of the committee on Rejected Taxes be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Neiderer that the Board now adjourn till three p. m. at 1 o'clock. Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCT. 19, 1894.

Supervisor F. P. Richardson in the chair.

Roll call full board present.

Moved by Supervisor Neiderer that the report of the committee on County Officials' Salaries be taken from the table for consideration. Motion carried.

GRAYLING, OCT. 19th, 1894.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, of Crawford County:—Gentlemen—Your Committee on Co. Officials' salaries beg leave to report as follows:—

COUNTY CLERK.

That the Co. Clerk receives \$600.00 per annum, for which he shall execute and perform all the duties pertaining to said office, as clerk which shall include clerk of the Board of Supervisors, clerk of all courts and make all reports required as clerk.

COUNTY TREASURER.

That the County Treasurer receives \$800.00 per annum, for which he shall execute the office of Treasurer, and perform the duties connected with said office, and shall not receive extra recompense for the same.

PROS. ATTORNEY.

Shall receive the sum of \$500.00 per annum, for which he shall perform all the duties of said office, without extra charge.

SHERIFF.

The sheriff shall receive \$400.00 per annum, for which he shall keep the Court House and grounds in proper order. He shall keep Court House clean, Jail clean and bedding clean. Shall clean all lamps, Cuspidors and other fixtures in connection therewith. We demand that there shall be a complete Jail record kept, and that the Sheriff shall attend Jail inspection, irrigate Court House yard, put wood in wood shed, care for and protect all County property in charge, and the Clerk shall withhold said salary until the above is performed.

COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

To have \$200.00 per annum, for his services, as Commissioner, to be paid quarterly. This salary to take effect at the expiration of the present term of School Commissioner.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

To receive \$300.00 for the care and custody of the County property in his possession.

SUP. OF COUNTY POOR.

To receive \$50.00 per annum, for all services in connection with said office.

P. M. HOYT, }
I. H. RICHARDSON, } Com.
JOHN LEECE, }

Moved by Sup. Francis, that the report of the committee on Co. Salaries be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor I. H. Richardson that the bids for building the addition to the County Poor House, be opened and read. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Neiderer that the building committee make a contract with Thos. Ambjornson and R. P. Forbes to build an addition to the County Poor House, according to plans and specifications as furnished by the committee, and that the Clerk and Chairman be authorized to draw an order for amount of bill of \$295.25, in favor of said contractors, upon completion of contract, to be approved by the Building Committee. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Francis that we now adjourn until tomorrow at 8 o'clock. a. m. Motion carried.

MORNING SESSION, OCT. 20th, 1894.

Supervisor Richardson in the Chair. Roll called. Full Board present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Grayling, Oct. 17th, 1894.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County—GENTLEMEN—Your committee on township Clerk's reports hereby respectfully submit the following as their report.

We have examined the following tax certificates of the several Township Clerks, for the year 1894, and recommend that the several Supervisors be and they are hereby authorized to spread the following amounts of taxes for Township, Highway, School and all



The Evening News,

"The Great Daily of Michigan."

THREE MONTHS,

or even a shorter period, will suffice to convince you that "The Great Daily of Michigan" is so interesting and valuable that so long as you may live you will continue a subscriber, and would no more think of stopping than you would of cancelling your subscription to your home paper. It is complete and accurate in every department of news, giving also much special matter for men, women and children. Think of the testimonial of 60,000 homes which now receive and welcome The Evening News.

1 cent per Copy. . . \$1.25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL. . . 70 cents a Week.

Agents in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan. & SHELLEY STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

other purposes upon their assessment rolls for the year 1894.

BEAVER CREEK.	
For township tax,	\$ 400.00
" highway tax, 1/2 of 1 pr ct.,	114.85
" school district No. 3,	250.00
" do do 4,	250.00
Total,	1014.85

SOUTH BRANCH.	
For township tax,	250.00
" highway tax, 1/2 of 1 pr ct.,	203.30
" school district No. 2,	150.00
" do do 4,	150.00
" do do 5,	175.00
Total,	928.30

BALL.	
For township tax,	250.00
" highway tax, 1/2 of 1 pr ct.,	180.15
" school district No. 1,	250.00
" do do 3,	150.00
" do do 4,	165.00
Total,	995.15

GROVE.	
For township tax,	400.00
" highway tax, 1/2 of 1 pr ct.,	403.31
" bridge fund,	100.00
" school district No. 1, fl.,	8.57
" do do 3,	120.00
" do do 5,	132.80
" do do 7,	338.00
Total,	1,562.98

BLAINE.	
For township tax,	600.00
" highway tax, 1 pr cent,	693.00
" school district No. 1, fl.,	321.43
" do do 2,	275.00
" do do 3,	303.00
" do do 4,	283.00
Total,	2,477.43

MAPLE FOREST.	
For township tax,	600.00
" highway tax, 1/2 of 1 pr ct.,	611.27
" school district No. 1,	200.00
" do do 2,	150.00
" do do 3,	254.05
" do do 5,	200.00
" do do 6,	390.00
Total,	1,905.32

FREDERIC.	
For township tax,	390.00
" highway tax, 1/2 of 1 pr ct.,	365.94
" school district No. 1,	250.00
" do do 2, fl.,	334.50
" do do 3,	306.00
Total,	1,568.44

CENTER PLAINS.	
For township tax,	500.00
" highway tax, 1/2 of 1 pr ct.,	73.08
" school district No. 2,	165.00
" do do 3,	30.00
" do do 4,	175.00
" do do 5,	24.20
" do do 6, fl.,	65.00
Total,	1,062.12

GRAYLING.	
For highway tax 1-10 of 1 pr ct.,	425.00
" school district No. 1,	5,500.00
" do do 2,	150.00
" do do 2, fl.,	50.00
" do do 4,	215.00
" do do 5, fl.,	165.00
" do do 6,	90.00
Total,	7,546.90

JOHN J. NIEDERER, }
JASPER E. ANNIS, } Com.
P. M. HOYT, }

Moved by Sup. Annis that the report of the committee on Township Clerks be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

GRAYLING, Oct. 18th., 1894.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Gentlemen:—Your committee on Apportionment respectfully report, that we have apportioned the State and County tax for the year 1894, according to the valuations of the several townships, as equalized by the Board, as follows:

Township	Value as Equalized	State tax	Co. tax
Grayling,	\$ 485,000	\$1,408.84	\$ 4,911.96
Fredric,	140,000	441.55	1,178.00
Map. For.,	122,000	368.05	1,224.06
Grove,	60,000	181.40	600.00
Ball,	28,000	84.00	283.25
So. Branch,	30,000	90.00	303.48
Beaver Creek,	31,000	93.07	313.09
Center Plains,	55,000	165.00	525.00
Blaine,	60,000	181.40	566.93
Total,	928,000	2,969.62	10,000.00

Resolved, That the several Supervisors be and the same are hereby authorized to spread the within amounts of State and County taxes upon their respective assessment rolls for the year 1894.

J. E. ANNIS, }
J. J. NIEDERER, } Com.
J. J. HIGGINS, }

(To be Continued.)

Bargains FOR YOU.

TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF MEN'S FINE SHOES, We offer for a short time, our whole stock at over \$2.00 per pair at One Quarter Off.

We are also closing out the well known ROBINSON & JOHNSON LADIES FINE SHOES AT ONE QUARTER OFF.

COME FIRST AND GET THE BEST SELECTIONS.

Children's Shoes reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.00.

One Car Load of APPLEES received, all choice Winter Stock, which we offer

No. 1. for - \$3.00 per Bbl.
No. 2. for - \$2.00 per Bbl.

All the different varieties on hand. Now is the time to lay in a supply at these low prices.

PURITY GOLD DUST AND MAY FLOUR, \$3.00 per Barrel.

A few pieces of Light Calico at 1 cent per yard, and 48 pairs of Blankets at 70 cents per pair, which still remain from the Fire Sale.

All the above bargains are open for you now at the store of

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

HOLIDAY BOOKS!

Books in Sets	Woodbine Pound,	[Padded Covers.]
Carletons',	Longfellow,	Browning.
Prince of India,	Shakespeare,	Meredith.
Marcella,	Tennyson,	Moore and
&c., &c.	Miltons',	Whittier.
Louisa M. Alcotts',	[Books for Boys and Girls.]	Little Women.
Eight Cousins,	Little Men,	Rose in bloom,
Joes' Boys,	Under the Island,	Jack and Jill,
Alger's Series,	for boys,	Joes' Luck.
Julien Mortimer,	Tom the boot black,	
The Treasure Finder,	The Island Treasure,	
Frank Fowler, the cash boy,	&c., &c., &c.	

We have a very complete line of new Miscellaneous Books, Picture Books, Toy Books, etc., at prices that are right.

Fournier's Drug Store!

DON'T MISS THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, LADIES' and GENTS' Furnishing Goods, and Rubbers.

R. MEYER & CO.,

Price Wreckers.

P. S. See Hand Bills for Price Quotations.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1894.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Thanksgiving next Thursday.

Try Claggett's Pure Buckwheat Flour.

Will Havens killed a deer last Friday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Miss Rosa Walton returned to Leavenworth last week.

New stock of Dry Goods, at Claggett's.

Chas. Smith, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Friday.

Ladies' Skirts for 50 cents, at Claggett's.

Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda Co., was in town Tuesday.

For toilet preparations, go to the Store of Harry W. Evans.

C. W. Wight has moved back into his residence on Ionia street.

Try Claggett's Pure Maple Syrup on your pancakes.

Miss Maud Havens was visiting friends in Roscommon, last week.

Those Little Giant Line of School Shoes, leads them all. At J. M. Jones.

A. H. Wisner and family, of Pere Cheney, are now residents of Grayling.

The largest line of men's \$2 Shoes in Grayling, at J. M. Jones' Shoe Store.

Will Manwaring is at Ann Arbor, taking a short course in the University.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 3 cents and upwards, at Claggett's.

Miss Aggie Bates has been elected V. T. of the Good Templars, at Gaylord.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

George Metcalf treated himself to a new "Harrison Wagon," last Wednesday.

Pants and Shirts at 1-2 price, at S. H. & Co's.

Mrs. Dr. Darling, of Tawas City, was visiting with Mrs. S. G. Taylor during the past week.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pencils, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans.

Geo. L. Alexander's old residence has been transformed into a Millinery Emporium.

The New Boston Store will sell goods at lower prices than purchasers ever expected to get them.

Miss Wemp, sister of Mrs. David Trotter, left for her home at Chatham, Ontario, last Saturday.

Corn 8 cents a can, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Prof. J. Leahy, optician, of Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, was in town for several days last week.

Ladies, if J. M. Jones has not what suits you in Ladies' Shoes, leave your order and he will have a pair made for you at the Factory.

A. E. Newman is laying out the Cemetery at Lewiston, into lots, preparatory to its being occupied.

Get your sewing done at the Dress Making Parlors. Prices away down for the holiday trade.

Circuit Court which was to have convened in December is adjourned, without day.

Suits at half price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

A full line of Stoves, Zincs, Oil Cloths and Oil Cloth Bindings, at ALBERT KRAUS'S Store.

J. M. Francis has secured the old blacksmith shop near the river, and is prepared for business in that line.

For a special bargain in Mens' Shoes, go to the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Frances Staley went to Albion, last Saturday, for a short visit with her sister, and other acquaintances.

H. Head and family, of South Branch, were in town last week, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fairbotham.

Gov. McKinley spoke in Detroit, last week. J. M. Jones is selling Cork Sole Shoes for men, at \$2 & \$3 per pair.

Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co. and look at their advertisement on the other page.

A Big drive in New Brazil, at Claggett's this week and next. Call at store for prices.

Anthony Wallinger, and old veteran and member of Riddick Post, of Cheboygan, died last Friday week, and was buried by the Post on Sunday.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best 20 cent coffee, in town. You should try it.

The regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps will be held Saturday afternoon, Dec. 8th., at which the officers will be elected for the ensuing year. All the members are earnestly requested to attend.

N. A. Johnson and family have moved on their homestead about 23 miles from town.

Ladies' Wool Underwear, from 50 cents to \$1.00, at Claggett's.

Lewiston is now connected with the balance of the towns in the county, by telephone.

P. Aebli, of Blaine, offers a good Milch Cow for sale, cheap.

J. B. Williams, formerly of Grayling, is now running a market at South Arm, this State.

Great Bargains in Wool Hosiery, at Claggett's, for everybody.

The mill of the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., at Bagley, shut down for repairs, last Saturday week.

For a bargain in Mens' shoes, go to the store of S. H. & Co.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O.E.S., next Tuesday evening, the 4th, at the usual hour.

A great bargain in Shoes, at the store of S. H. & Co.

There have been two cases of small pox at Cheboygan, and as they were at the light-house, there is no scare.

New Stock of California dried fruits, Prunes and Raisins, at Claggett's.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will have a sunrise prayer meeting, next Sunday morning. All are cordially invited to attend.

Coffee, coffee, coffee only 29 cents, at the store of S. H. & Co.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Company have purchased a new locomotive for their logging road, at Lewiston.

If you are looking for the best selection of Stoves, call on Albert Kraus. Every stove is warranted.

Marius Hanson estimates that it is 44 miles from Rasmussen's camp in Grove, to Cheney, following a deer's track.

Have you seen Kramer's new goods? If not, please call and look them over before purchasing.

Thanksgiving services at the Presbyterian church, in the morning instead of evening, as we stated last week.

The Au Sable & Northwestern railroad is completed to Lewiston, and a regular passenger train arrives every morning.

You should try a can of 8 cent corn, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Get some of those nice Bulk Oysters for your Thanksgiving dinner at C. W. Wight's restaurant. You will find a fresh supply of goods in his line.

Mr. Er Bell and Miss Louise Adams were the guests of her sister, Miss Mattie, who is teaching school in Beaver Creek, last Sunday.

Full Cream Cheese at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The ladies of the Catholic Church will give an Oyster Supper, at W. R. C. hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 13th. All are invited.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

L. Clement and Mack Taylor went hunting the other day and got lost. In finding their way home they killed a deer which wasn't lost.

Read Salling, Hanson & Co's advertisement in this Paper.

O. Palmer's cattle, with two belonging to C. Range, were found on the North Branch of the Manistee, over thirty miles from home.

Children's cloaks and school dresses made, reasonable, at the Dress making Parlors of Mrs. Meadows.

Martin Nelson is still the sheriff elect of Montcalm county. The recount did not effect any of those who had been declared elected.

For a bargain in mens' shoes go to the store of S. H. & Co.

Six of the leading farmers of Grant township, Cheboygan county, have over 10,000 bushels of big white potatoes buried for the spring trade.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Thanksgiving services will be held in the Presbyterian church this morning (Thursday) at the usual hour. Rev. Hendritz will deliver the sermon.

Julius Kramer will make you a suit for \$17.00, pair of pants for \$3.50, for the next thirty days only.

Mr. Jos. Panard and Miss Anna Green were married before last, at Bay City. They will reside in Grayling and Joseph will undertake jobs of painting and paper hanging as heretofore.

Game Warden Hampton telegraphed Justice Woodburn on Thursday night of last week, to meet him at the train. He did so and the warden turned over to him a hunter with a deer in his trunk. He was fined and the deer sold next morning. The Justice allowed him to retain 94 cents to carry him to his home in Ohio.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Before purchasing a suit, overcoat or pair of pants, go to the old established reliable merchant, Julius Kraus.

Thanksgiving services will be held in the Presbyterian church, this morning (Thursday) instead of the Methodist church, as we had it last week.

It will be to your advantage to examine my stock of stoves and prices before buying elsewhere.

ALBERT KRAUS.

Carl Mickelson returned from Lewiston, last Thursday, bringing a deer, (his first) that he killed in that section. He took to the woods, again, on his arrival.

The store of the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., at Bagley, was burglarized, Tuesday night of last week. Cash and goods to the amount of \$100. were taken.

A. F. Bradley, a former resident of Grove, is reported dangerously ill, at his new home near Otter Lake, from blood poison following an injury to one of his feet.

We move that the hunting season for deer be extended. If so, we will not be out of venison this winter, if W. A. Markers and M. S. Hartwick continue their kindly remembrance.

The Y. P. S. C. E. social, last Wednesday evening, was well attended as all wished to "know their fortunes". The receipts of the evening were something over eight dollars.

Lewiston is to be congratulated. It is to be the future home of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. This will compensate it for its failure in getting the county seat.

A special meeting of the Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will be held to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Woodworth. Every member is requested to attend.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. A. & M., next Thursday evening, the 6th. The election for officers will be held and a general attendance is therefore desired.

J. M. Jones, D. McCormick and F. Decker are reported to have been lucky enough, after hunting all the week to secure one deer each. Good for them but rough on the marketmen.

G. L. Alexander and family are domiciled in their elegant new residence, on Peninsular Avenue. It is a pleasant home and the Avalanches trust their enjoyment thereof may be unlimited.

One week from next Saturday, December 8th, Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R., will hold its annual election of officers. Comrades are requested to bear this in mind and make their calculations to be present.

Miss Lena Cunduff, who has been attending the Grayling High School, was greeted by a number of her young friends Friday evening, prior to her leaving on the Saturday morning train, for her home in Ypsilanti.

At the time of the fire in the lumber yard, J. Montour lost his house and a portion of his household goods. Mrs. Montour has pieced and quilted several nice quilts which she will sell cheap, to enable her to replace some of the articles they lost in the fire.

Mrs. Meadows has removed her Dressmaking Parlors next door to the AVALANCHE office, where she will be pleased to meet all her old customers and as many new ones as may favor her with a call. Hard times prices on all sewing. Latest styles just received.

A Rare Chance to Get a Semi-Weekly Paper.

Arrangements have been completed whereby we can furnish the DETROIT SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL and the AVALANCHE to one address at \$1.60 per year for both papers. All our old subscribers paying in advance can have the benefit of this offer which we will hold open until Jan. 1st. Now is the time to subscribe. The Journal is straight and reliably republican and all our subscribers should take advantage of this offer.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

Land seekers' excursion December 4th, 1894. On above date this company will sell round-trip land seekers' tickets from Toledo, O., at one first class limited fare for the round trip to points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. For rates and information apply to D. B. Tracy, N. P. A., 109 Jefferson-ave., Detroit, or D. G. Edwards, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Perry Osterlander was in town, last Friday.

The meeting called for Tuesday evening at the Club rooms, to make arrangements for the erection of an Opera House, was fairly well attended.

O. Palmer was elected chairman and Geo. L. Alexander secretary. On motion R. Hanson, J. Patterson and N. P. Olson were appointed a committee to canvass the village and ascertain what amount of stock would be taken by our citizens. W. McCullough proposed to remodel his building and sell it for \$2,000, or would sell the building as it stood for \$1,600. After some discussion, the question of location, etc., was laid over until Saturday evening, the 8th of December, when a meeting will be held at the same place to complete organization and decide upon location.

WANTED—500 men and sufficient teams immediately to cut and deliver 15,000 cords of four foot wood at Frederic Station. Wood cut and delivered by the cord. Haul from a half mile to a mile. All down grade. Apply to H. C. WARD.

Nov. 29th, Frederic.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Nov. 24, '94.

Anderson, August Neva. Mr. Lee Probuske. Albert Powell. Mrs. G. Coghlan. John H. Powell. Miss Kate Manning. Chas. Smith. Leo Thomas. Mrs. Ella

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Wood! Wood!

I have a large amount of wood both Jack Pine and Tamarack, out green, which I am prepared to deliver at any time. PHILIP J. MOSHER.

Nov. 11mo.

To the Public.

I wish to announce that I am prepared to issue Steamship and Rail Road tickets to all parts of the Foreign Countries at reduced rates. I will also issue Drafts payable in Great Britain & Ireland and all principal Continental Cities.

L. T. WRIGHT.

Oct. 25th at S. H. & Co's office.

For Sale.

I WILL sell my lumbering outfit, consisting of Logging Sleighs, Tote Sleighs, Wagons, Buggies, Cutters, Cant Hooks, Chains, Whiffle Trees, Neck Yokes, Dishes, etc., etc., very cheap. Also 2 Cows, 2 Horses and 1 Colt.

W. S. CHALKER.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back, and also, that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago, he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often give almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for a large bottle, at L. Fourtner's Drug Store.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures when all other remedies fail." Signed P. W. Stevens, State Com. Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at L. Fourtner's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

UNCLE SAM'S

Condition Powder

IS THE BEST MEDICINE

for the General Affections of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. It purifies the blood, prevents disease and cures Coughs, Colic, Colds, Hiccups, Worms, Diarrhoea, etc. It cures all the ills of the horse, and is a sure cure for all the ills of the cow, pig and sheep. It is a household necessity for every farmer and stock raiser. It is a sure cure for all the ills of the horse, and is a sure cure for all the ills of the cow, pig and sheep. It is a household necessity for every farmer and stock raiser.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, etc. It is a sure cure for all the ills of the horse, and is a sure cure for all the ills of the cow, pig and sheep. It is a household necessity for every farmer and stock raiser.

For sale by H. W. Evans.

Sale of State Tax Land.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Auditor General's Office, Lansing, Nov. 5th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the lands situated in the County of Crawford, bid off to the State for taxes of 1891 and previous years, and described in statements which will hereafter be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County, will be sold at public auction by said Treasurer at the County Seat, on the first Monday of December next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sales. If not previously redeemed or canceled according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer after they are received by him.

STANLEY W. TURNER, Auditor General.

Nov. 4th.

DR. WINCHELL'S

TEETHING SYRUP

The best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels, relieves dentition, cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst forms, cures colic, soothes the stomach, prevents vomiting, quiets the nerves and soothes all pain. It invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects all acidity, will cure crying in the bowels and wind colic. Do not fatigue yourself and child with sleepless nights when it is within your reach to cure your child and save your own strength.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes destroy worms & remove them from the system. Prepared by Emmet Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill.

For sale by H. W. Evans.

ADVERTISERS or others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of

LORD & THOMAS.

\$10.

\$10.

TEN DOLLARS!

The above amount represents the grandest values

we have ever been able to offer in the line of Men's Suits. Last week we closed out

several lots of these suits at a price representing

just \$5.00 less than their actual value.

These suits are heavy

weight, all wool Cheviots, of neat design, cut and trimmed

in first class shape, and while they last, they are yours for

TEN DOLLARS.

We advertise these suits as strictly first class goods,

and if not as represented, will cheerfully refund the money.

If you think of getting a suit,

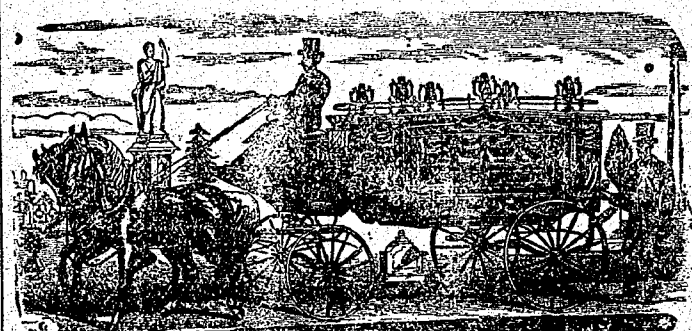
would advise you to buy now for this lot will

NOT LAST LONG.

IKER ROSENTHAL,

Of The ONE PRICE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS HOUSE.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Special attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

HARRY W. EVANS,

Successor to LARABEE,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals,

Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Etc.

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Also a full line of Stationery, School Tablets, &c., &c.

GRAND RAPIDS

And Indiana Railroad

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH.

TIME TABLE, FEB. 11, 1894.

Leave Mackinac City 7:40 a.m.; 1:30 p.m.; 6:15 p.m.

Arr. Grand Rapids 10:15 a.m.; 4:45 p.m.; 8:15 a.m.

Leave Grand Rapids 7:40 a.m.; 1:30 p.m.; 6:15 p.m.

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Leave Mackinac City 7:40 a.m.; 1:30 p.m.; 6:15 p.m.

Arr. Grand Rapids 10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications for this paper should be sent to the Editor, and not to the publisher, and must be accompanied by the name of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. The publisher, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

POVERTY IN EUROPE.

THE TENEMENT EVIL IN ITS MOST FORBIDDING FORM.

Tenements in London and New York.—The History of the Poverty Stricken Districts of Naples.—A Spot that Constitutes a Peril to the World.

Squalid Quarters.
To the Four Hundred, whose chief aim is to kill time as pleasantly as possible, and whose only trouble about money is that of going to the bank to get it, the problem of existence for the great mass of mankind has little interest, says the New York Herald. Even many who are not of the charmed circle that constitutes "society," but who live in comparative comfort, pass their lives in ignorance of the fierce and unceasing struggle waged among that class of breadwinners who are forced to rely on strength without skill for their daily sustenance.

Even at its best, tenement life has few attractions and many features that render it disagreeable, if not repulsive. A room in a great tenement building is in no sense of the word a substitute for a home. The dwellers in tenements have a shelter, but no home. That magic word arouses no sentiment among the inhabitants of a tenement. To them the word home means a crowded room in which all necessary work of the household is carried on, where the cooking and eating and sleeping and housework are all done; a room where the smell of stale food and of soapuds is ever present; where in win-

ter of the row; a cheap quilt is carried out, and the trouble of this tenement dweller are at an end.

Much has been written of the tenements of New York, but it should be fully understood that the tenement there, as elsewhere on the Western continent, is the home of the poorest class of non-English foreigners, who have imparted to this country the manner and habits of life with which they are most familiar in their native lands. Germans are seldom found in these quarters. There is a strong love of the home imbued in the Teutonic character, and no sooner does a German come to this country than he at once strains every nerve to pay for a house. How he lives he does not seem to care until the house is paid for; that is the main point, and until that has been accomplished he never feels easy. The tenement is no place for him. But to the lowest classes of Russian, Polish, Bohemian and Italian laborers the tenement is a natural place of abode. It represents as much comfort as most of them have been accustomed to all their lives; its squalor and dirt and noise have no terrors for them, for in some respects the tenement of this country is a marked improvement over the tenement of Europe.

The investigations made by committees of Parliament have resulted, directly or indirectly, in a very decided improvement in the condition of the tenement districts of London; better houses being provided at rentals not much in excess of what were formerly demanded, but there is still room for improvement. It may seem strange to many that East London should be so congested, but it should not be forgotten that in countries like England there is absolutely no opportunity for the poor to purchase a home. In most American cities property in the suburbs is comparatively cheap, and rapid transit enables a man to live miles from his work, but not so in England. The cheapest suburban property is far above the means of even many of the

large number of people condone very poor, but it is not probable that they will ever become a menace to the health or morality of this country. Benevolent effort alone might be relied on for preventing any such peril, and when to this is added the watchful



WASHING DAY IN THE ROW.

worse, for the engineering was bad, the fall insufficient, and every high tide carried back into the sewers the refuse that could not find an exit. Cholera became more frequent and deadly. Naples became a plague spot for Italy and a center of interest to all Europe as being the place whence disease was scattered broadcast. The neglected pauper of the city on the beautiful bay was having his revenge. Society had ignored him, but the diseases he bred could work destruction to society. In despair, the Italian Government finally determined to clear out the heart of Naples, to pull down the tenements and replace them with healthy houses.

With more zeal than discretion the work was begun, but it succeeded only in shifting the evil, for the wretched population had to be evicted in order to tear down the buildings in which they lived. All sorts of refugees were taken advantage of by the poor creatures thus unceremoniously thrust out. Groceries which had formerly been used as wine cellars, catacombs, caves, and every place where a human being could find shelter, were utilized. In one cave two hundred people took refuge and paid rent. The cholera broke out among them and carried off nearly every inmate. In the catacombs 500 or 600 found room with the dead of 1800 years ago, and most were soon numbered with them. The pestilence at last claimed those who slept in the cellars, among the quays.

A worse state of things ensued. The houses erected proved too expensive; the people for whom they were intended could not pay the rents demanded, the buildings were taken up by people of more means, and the hordes of the tenements were driven to lower depths. Thus the matter now stands, the Government having done all it can, and the condition of the tenement population not being in the least improved. These are the people from whom the lowest orders of tenement dwellers in this country are recruited. They are not criminals, although criminals are sometimes of their number; they are simply unfortunate, whose ages of misery have removed almost beyond the reach of a helping hand. They are to be pitied rather than blamed, for in their native land the conditions are all against them. It is stated that nearly one-half the population of Naples is without regular means of subsistence, and no mortal can ever conjecture how much often ineffectual striving against starvation is expressed in that statement.

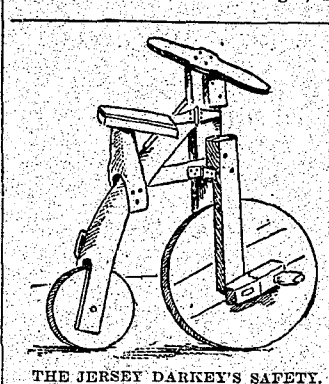
That tenement life should be found in this country is not strange, when the promiscuous immigration from the south and east central districts of Europe is remembered, but that it will ever assume the repulsive phases that characterize it in Naples and other Mediterranean cities is not easy to believe. The nature of our institutions

care of health boards, the danger that any city of this continent will ever become an American Naples must be considered very slight.

JERSEY NEGRO'S BIKE.

It Has All Modern Improvements, Including Pneumatic Tires.

The man who made this wheel was an ingenious darkey who lives at Elberon, N. J. He got the bicycle craze and got it so bad that the lack of money to buy one only whetted his ambition. He had a jack-knife, a draw-knife and a hatchet, and there were plenty of trees, boards and barrel-heads around Elberon. With these primitive materials he constructed this queer vehicle, says the New York Recorder. The wheels are made from heads of a barrel, the larger front driver being two inches thick. Both have rubber tires, he having taken old hose and nailed it on the edges, be-



THE JERSEY DARKEY'S SAFETY.

cause he was bound to have "pneumatics," anyway. The cranks are in two pieces. The backbone is as thick as an arm. It was hewn out of a small tree. The entire machine is of wood, fastened together with nails and screws, with the exception of two hinges that hold the backbone to the front frame and handle-post. Although unrideable, the builder managed to start the thing at the top of a hill and get to the bottom, pushing it up and repeating the performance.

It was while indulging in this amusement that the cyclist was seen by E. J. Day, of New York. He made the negro happy by purchasing it for a sum sufficient to buy a good wheel, and took his find to New York, where he placed it among his curios.

Sufficient Excuse.

An exchange remarks of John Quincy Adams, recently deceased, that he was very fond of fishing, and not especially fond of his legal profession.

One day a case in which he was counsel was down for trial in a Boston court. Mr. Adams did not make his appearance, but sent a letter to the judge.

SLAVERY STILL LIVES.

Horrible Traffic in Human Lives Carried On in Egypt.

Slave trading is still being carried on in Egypt despite the endeavors of the British authorities to suppress the horrible traffic. A case has just been tried in Cairo which reveals a melancholy state of affairs. The president of the Egyptian Legislative Council, Ali Pasha Cherif, was accused of purchasing slaves and selling them, and feeling that the evidence against him was overwhelming, he confessed. It may well be asked, if those in responsible positions engage in slave trading, who can be depended on to suppress or endeavor to suppress the horrid traffic in human lives?

The man who ran Cherif's villainy to earth is Col. Schaefer, director general of the Slave Trade Bureau. Since 1882 he has been at the head of this department and maintains a force of 400 mounted men, whose object is to intercept slave caravans coming from the interior of the coast. During his office he has liberated 15,000 slaves from harem-beside large numbers who were in the hands of dealers awaiting a ready market. All through the interior and toward the Red Sea the Slave Trade Bureau has patrols, but watchful as are the mounted men the way Arab slave dealers often elude them and land thousands of captives yearly to be disposed of in the markets.

Difficulties of Cooking.
In African encampments the question of food is a burning one. How to obtain provisions, how to cook them when procured—these are problems of absorbing interest in a pioneer camp. The author of "Adventures in Mashonaland" says that it is curious and interesting to watch the process of victualing a new country. The trader throws the most eccentric provisions on the market. At one time, the author says, nothing but tinned lobster could be purchased at their settlement; and at another time the whole of Manica breakfasted, dined and supped on folegras.

Our cooking utensils consisted of a three-legged pot and a frying pan. How were we to create a dinner? We boiled the ox-flesh in the three-legged pot, whence it issued in the condition of shoe-leather. Mixing the meal with water, we made the most horrible half-cooked flat-cakes by heating the dough on hot stones. There was neither baking powder nor yeast in the country.

One day we received a present of venison, shot by a Mr. Teal. Now I had from time to time saved up a small quantity of sardine oil, believing myself to be a famous housekeeper. In a moment of vain self-confidence I undertook the dinner that night, and we invited Mr. Campion to come and eat venison steaks.

I fried those steaks in my sardine oil, and served them proudly. They positively looked like real steaks, such as people would eat at home. But, alas! scarcely had two mouthfuls been eaten when every one fed from the table, and my wonderful dinner was abandoned to the little native who waited on us. He certainly enjoyed it immensely, so that even that ill wind blew somebody good; but it was unanimously decided that henceforth I was never to be trusted with the preparation of meals.

The Market Price of Wives.

In the earliest times of purchase, a woman was bartered for useful goods, or for services rendered to her father. In this latter way Jacob purchased Rachel and her sister Leah. The price of a bride in British Columbia and Vancouver Island varies from twenty to fifty pounds' worth of articles. In Oregon, an Indian gives for her, horses, or buffalo robes; in California, shell-money or horses; in Africa, cattle.

A poor Damara will sell a daughter for a cow; a richer Kafir expects from three to thirty. With the Banyal, if nothing be given, her family claim her children. In Uganda, where no marriage recently existed, she may be obtained for a half dozen needles, or a coat, or a pair of shoes. An ordinary price is a box of percussion caps. In other parts, a goat or a couple of buckskins will buy a girl.

Passing Asia, we find her price is sometimes five to fifteen robes, or at others a carload of wood or hay. A princess may be purchased for three thousand robes. In Tartary, a woman can be purchased for a few pounds of butter, or where a rich man gives twenty small oxen, a poor man may succeed with a pig. In Fiji her equivalent is a whale's tooth or a musket.

These, and similar prices elsewhere, are eloquent testimony to the little value a savage sets on his wife. Her charms vanish with her girlhood. She is usually married while a child, and through her cruel slavery and bitter life, she often becomes old and repulsive at twenty-five.

Old Soldiers in California.

California is becoming a favorite abiding place for many whose names are coupled with the war history of the country; that is, those who were once on the active list of the army. San Diego has a military colony, and the family of the late General Grant have recently purchased houses there. Among the residents are General Eli H. Murray, ex-Governor of Utah; General Duane, who was chief of staff to General Rosecrans, and Major Moyle, a retired officer of the "seventh Cavalry. Among other retired officers living there are Colonel Horton, Captains Henry Sweeney and W. R. Maine. Among the active officers who have family homes there are Lieutenant Colonels E. R. Kellogg and J. W. Barlow, Captain W. T. Duggan and Lieutenants Shallenberger, Gaillard and Settle. Redlands, at the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, is becoming another favorite locality for army officers.

The world's hares are sometimes very humble husbands.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day.—A Budget of Fun.

Sprinkles of Spice.
—Much charity that begins at home is too feeble to get out of doors.—Texas Sittings.

—It is not the woman who fires up the quickest that makes the best match.—Richmond Dispatch.

—"Do poets wear long hair?" "Not all of them. Some of them are married."—Atlanta Constitution.

—A woman finds fault with everybody who finds fault with her husband except herself.—Philadelphia Press.

—"I feel completely prostrated. I wish I were dead." She—"Well, why don't you let me send for a doctor?"—Thomas Cat.

—A row between the champion players, Lasker and Steinitz, is becoming something of a chess nut.—Philadelphia Ledger.

—Jack—"I wonder why Pillsbury committed suicide?" Meg—"Oh, it is so much cheaper than divorce, you know."—Life.

—Times are so hard that many men are cutting their mustaches off so that they can smoke their cigars shorter.—Athol Globe.

—Smiley—"Now remember, I don't want a very large picture." Photographer—"All right, sir. Please close your mouth."—Tit-Bits.

—Lawyer (joyfully)—"Your divorce is granted, madam." Fair litigant (agitated)—"This completely unmans me."—Detroit Tribune.

—"He—You saw some old ruins while in England, I presume?" She—"Yes, indeed! And one of them wanted to marry me!"—Brooklyn Life.

—Inchley—"I came within an ace of making a fortune once." Miss Foot—"How was that?" Inchley—"The other man had the ace."—Free Lance.

—Maud—"I'm going to keep count of how many times Jack kisses me." Susan—"There'll be a great flurry in the blankbook market."—Town Topics.

—Dick—"Been to the races?" Tom—"Yes, and had great luck." Dick—"What on?" Tom—"On the way home, I didn't have to walk."—Detroit Free Press.

—Teacher—"What is one of the greatest sources of discontent in the world?" Pupil—(whose parents live at a boarding house)—"Prune sauce."—Boston Transcript.

—Sobbing wife—"Three years ago you swore eternal love." The brute—"How long do you expect eternal love to last, anyway?"—New York Ledger.

—The gesture and speaking efforts of a young lawyer in court may be like the hands of a watch. They have nothing to do with the case.—New Orleans Picayune.

—The ancient knight leaned lightly upon his lance. "Marry—The modern maid was on his neck in an instant. "Oh, Roderick," she cried, "this is so sudden!"—Pick-Me-Up.

—Little girl—"Oh, mamma! Come quick!" Mamma—"Mercy, what's the matter?" Little girl—"There's a mouse in the kitchen and the poor cat is there all alone."—Good News.

—"Was your father unkind when you told him you wanted to marry me, his coachman?" "No. He said at once that he would retain you and he offered me the maid's place."—Life.

—"Has old Tough quit smoking?" Inquired one man of another. "I don't know whether he has or not, but he died the other day." Was the evasive reply.—Philadelphia Record.

—"You are not looking very well this morning." "For good reason, too. My wife insisted on having a pink tea, and I had to take a little red dye to play even."—Indianapolis Journal.

—A sympathetic air is as much a part of a doctor's stock in trade as his learning. This sympathetic air is not itemized in the bill, but it appears there all right.—Athol Globe.

—McSwatters—"Is Glanghorn a finished author?" McSwatters—"Yes. You see, he called on Woolly, of the Howler, and called him a liar, and well, you know Woolly."—Syracuse Post.

—Customer—"I wish you wouldn't always tell such frightful stories. It makes one's hair stand on end." Barber—"Exactly. That's the idea, for then I can cut your hair better."—Fliegende Blaetter.

—Friend—"Why do you send your husband's clothes to a tailor when all they need is a button?" Mrs. Manion—"Well, the fact is my husband married so young that he never learned how to sew on a button."—New York Weekly.

—"The editor of the Moon is the meanest man this side of hades." "What makes you think that?" "Think? I know he is. Didn't he deduct 30 cents from the last poem I sold him because the fourteenth line was two feet short in the meter?"—Truth.

—"I used to feel a little mean at robbing the bee hives," said the tender-hearted farmer, "but since I got to thinking it over I see that I am doing 'em good. If it wa'n't for me taking the honey they all them bees would be out of work all next summer."—Indianapolis Journal.

—Jaggs—"How did you ever dare to embrace Miss Boston?" Naggs—"She was speaking of banditti that night as we drove through the strip of woods by the river, and remarked, 'What a romantic place to be held up!'" Jaggs—"Yes." Naggs—"Well, I held her up."—Life.

How He Felt.

W. S. Gilbert was lunching, not long ago, at a country hotel, when he found himself in company with three cycling clerymen, by whom he was drawn into conversation. When they discovered who he was one of the party asked Mr. Gilbert "how he felt in such a grave and reverend company." "I feel," said Mr. Gilbert, "like a lion in a den of Daniels."

Bunsen's Carbons.
Bunsen's carbons were first put in to practical use in 1842.

SOMETHING ABOUT LABYRINTHS.

Four of These Famous Puzzles and Why They Were Made.

Here are four of the most famous labyrinths of the world. It was customary during the middle ages to insert in the floor of the nave of certain cathedrals



CATHEDRAL OF SENS.

dials a labyrinth of black and white stones or colored tiles. These labyrinths were known as "Roads of Jerusalem," owing, it is probable, to the fact that worshippers were accustomed to traverse the sharp stones of the



CATHEDRAL OF ST. OWEN.

maze upon their knees in memory of the journey of Christ from Jerusalem to Calvary. Accompanying are illustrations of four of these curious pieces of work. That of the Cathedral of Sens is of circular form and incised in lead. It measured sixty-six feet across, and



CATHEDRAL OF ST. QUENTIN.

the length of the circuit, which took an hour to traverse, was over a mile and a half. The labyrinth of St. Owen was formed of blue and yellow tiles and measured three-quarters of a mile. That of Saint Quentin was taken away in 1732, because children playing the game of "Who can get into it the quick-



CATHEDRAL OF BAYEUX.

est" disturbed the worshippers. Why the children were not taken away instead of the labyrinth history doth not say. The labyrinth of Bayeux is of black squares bearing yellow griffins, roses and armorial bearings, which make it a great rarity.

Some Brief Items About Animals.

An Anderson woman has a curiosity. Her pet cat has adopted nine little chickens that were recently hatched. The chicks follow the feline around and will have nothing to do with the old hen.

Samuel Ansing, of Lower Alloway Creek, N. J., finding his milch cows striking mysteriously in their milk, set a watch on them and soon found that two of his shoats that had access to the cattle yard were taking on fat rapidly by sucking the cows.

A woodcock with a broken wing fluttered into the house of Farmer Isaac Bolger, near Cape May, N. J., and hid in an cupboard. Its pinion was set by the village doctor, and Mr. Doolittle Bird has become so tame that he will let the young Bolgers stroke his plumage.

In Jacksonville a saurian, said to have been "eleven feet long," made his appearance at the store of the steamship Iroquois and attracted considerable attention. He was a monster. While some one hurried away for a gun one of the longshoremen began chucking the "gator." This seemed to anger the "gator, and the result was a portion of the rudder was bitten off.

For ten summers a land tortoise has lived in Robert M. Doolittle's garden, near Jamaica, L. I. In winter he sleeps in the cellar. He is singularly fearful of rain. The moment the drops begin to fall he waddles as fast as he can to the shelter of the porch, where he stops till the shower is over. If a little water is dropped on his cover the tortoise scuttles away to cover. Though often tricked in this fashion, he never grows wiser.

For some time the steamer Elliott, running between Boston and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, has been leaving considerably, and examination disclosed what appeared to be a bolt projecting from the Elliott's side just below the water line. A further examination showed that a swordfish had imbedded its sword nine inches into the ship's side. The force of the stab had driven the sword through five inches of solid spruce and three of solid birch. The Elliott was built only last year, and her timbers are very solid.

Necklace for a Whale.

A large whale washed ashore on the coast of Labrador on Aug. 17 had a long anchor chain wrapped three times around his body. The anchor, which was still attached to the chain, weighed nearly a half ton.

Why It Goes Zigzag.

Lightning travels in a zigzag course because it passes through different strata of air, and, being restrained in its passage, turns from side to side to find the easiest path.



THE TENEMENT DISTRICT OF NAPLES.

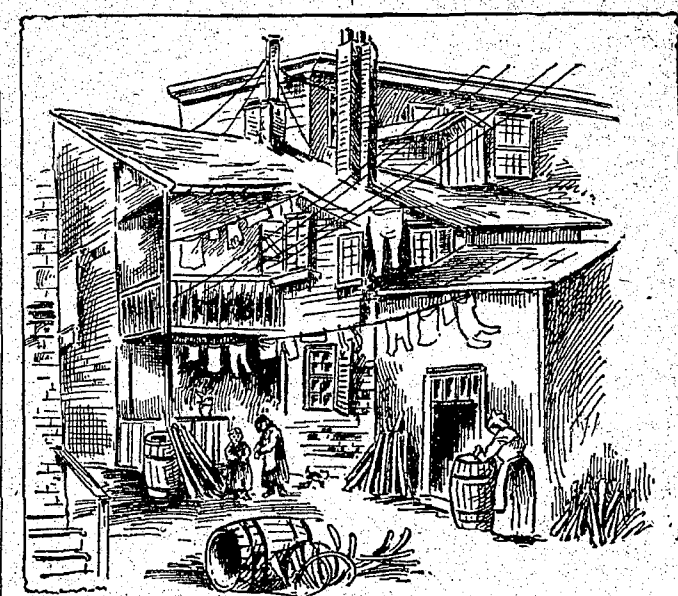
ter the atmosphere is close and steamy, where in summer, whatever the temperature outside, that within is always 5 to 10 degrees higher from the added heat of the stove on which cooking and washing are done. It means an approach through a dark hall, where children in all stages of squalor tumble over each other on the floor; it means narrow and rickety stairs, porches festooned with clothes-lines and ornamented with garments flapping in the wind. It means 100 and perhaps 1,000 human beings under one roof. It means strife at all times of the day, quarrels that have an origin no one knows how and that never end. Too often it means drunkenness and vice. Sometimes it means deadly assaults and murder, and the police and the court are the jail.

Tenement life in America, and particularly in the West, is, however, an exotic. There are tenements in St. Louis, but they are not, as a general thing, inhabited by Americans, nor do the better classes of foreign people find an abode in the quarters where many families live under the same roof. As a general thing, these hives of humanity are given up to foreigners whose lack of education and ignorance of the language prevent them from obtaining any but the most severe description of manual labor. They are not criminals, though it is unfortunately true that a very narrow line of demarcation sometimes separates the tenement population from that of the slums. They are hard-working men and women, but lack the faculty



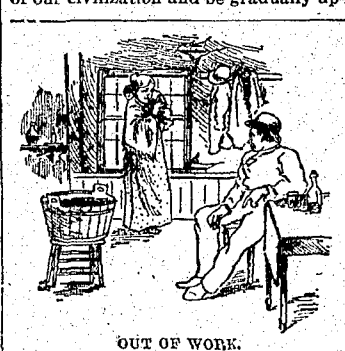
A TENEMENT PRODUCT.

of "getting along," and no matter how steadily and industriously they toil, they find themselves always confronted with the same problem—that of providing food and clothing and of paying the rent. Never for an hour does the battle cease until some day the undertaker's wagon backs up at the front entrance amid the assembled popula-



A NEW YORK TENEMENT.

is such that it is impossible for even such unfortunates as these not to participate to some extent in the benefits of our civilization and be gradually up-



OUT OF WORK.

lifted. The worst tenements in New York or Boston or St. Louis or Chicago are veritable palaces when compared with the worst in the cities of Southern Europe. It is probable that there will always be tenements as long as a

That worthy gentleman read it, and then postponed the case with the announcement: "Mr. Adams is detained on important business."

The note read as follows: "Dear Judge: For the sake of old Isaac Walton, please continue my case until Friday. The smelts are biting, and I can't leave."

The Ten Largest Cities.

The ten largest cities in the world are London, Paris, New York, Berlin, Chicago, Vienna, Philadelphia, St. Petersburg, Brooklyn and Constantinople. The ten largest in this country are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cincinnati and Cleveland.

A Foxy Scheme.

A New York syndicate has been formed for the purpose of buying an island off the coast of Maine, stocking it with black foxes and engaging in the fur trade.

